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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 76. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,308

FOR FIVE DOLLARS

THE MORNING STAR

GOES ONE YEAR.

FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER

Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—June 18

Sun Rises	4.41 A M
Sun Sets	7.19 P M
Day's Length	14 h 38 m
High Water at Southport	10 15 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11.55 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 80°; 8 p. m., 81°; maximum, 93°; minimum, 76°; mean, 84°.

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 8 16.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. June 17th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer is lowest over Virginia and Nebraska, where moderate storm areas are central, and highest over Florida and the upper lakes. High maximum temperatures of 90 degrees or above are reported south of the lakes and over the Missouri valley. Highest, 93 degrees at Davenport, Iowa.

Conditions indicate continued fair warm weather over this locality, with local thunder storms probable during the evening or night hours.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Fair weather prevailed over North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, while local thunder storms are reported from other districts of the cotton belt. Continued warm weather is reported from all districts. Heavy rainfalls, at New Orleans, La., 1 78 inches; Montgomery, Ala., 1 04.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 16.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 8.0 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair; variable winds.

OUTLINES.

"Camp Lee," the grounds of the Virginia Agricultural Society at Richmond sold yesterday, was bought by Jno. L. Williams, the banker, for $50,000. —— The Railway Master Mechanics' Association, in session at Old Point Comfort, Va., adjourned yesterday, after electing officers for the ensuing year. —— The Senate made greater progress yesterday with the Tariff bill; the cotton schedule was discussed, and a new paragraph added to compensate cotton manufacturers for placing cotton upon the dutiable list. —— To test the validity of the "original package" decision of the U. S. Court, Pinkussohn's store in Charleston, S. C., was closed yesterday by the State authorities and the proprietor arrested. —— President McKinley has been invited to attend a reunion of ex-Confederates of the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. —— Several disturbances have taken place in France between French and Italian workmen; at Arles troops were ordered to suppress disturbances. —— Jimmy Michael, at Cambridge, Mass., established a new fifteen-mile paced competition record in the hottest bicycle race ever ran in America—29 minutes and 12 seconds. —— Ex Queen Lil of the Sandwich Islands has filed protest with the Secretary of State at Washington against the treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States. —— Three men attempted to wreck a train on the B. & O. railroad in Illinois; two of the men were caught, one being fatally shot. —— The Grand Lodge K. of P. in session at Charlotte adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the honor bestowed by the Supreme Lodge on Thos. D. Meares, of North Carolina, elected supreme master of exchequer. —— Washington Craft, on trial at Paintsville, Ky., for the murder of Lon-dell Higgins, denies killing Higgins, but confesses to the murder of two men fifteen years ago. —— It is not likely that the Hawaiian treaty will be ratified at the present session of the Senate; in view of the opposition to it its friends will be content to let it lie over until the next session. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7¾c; flour was quiet but fairly steady; wheat—spot was barely steady; No. 1 Northern 76⅛c; corn—spot steady; No. 2 29⅛c at elevator and 30½c afloat; rosin was dull—strained common to good $1.72½@1.75; spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@28c.

Barney Barnato used to boast that he was a self-made man. He put on the finishing touch when he jumped overboard and drowned himself the other day.

We don't know how he discovered it, but the paragraphist of the New York *Press* makes, the saucy observation that "kissing is loves Worcestershire sauce."

Wm. J. Bryan has gained 27 pounds in weight since the close of the Presidential campaign, pulling the beam now at 210 pounds. He has gained in other ways, too.

A Northern paper says the Ohio Democrats ought to "fight Hanna with his own tools." If they did they would have to knock him down and take them away from him.

A contemporary remarks that "another Ohio man has married a girl worth $17,000,000." Another proof that no soft snap need expect to escape the Ohio man if he is around.

The method of removing that cargo of junk from the stomach of that Kansas city "human ostrich" proved too much for him, for he succumbed to the operation and died next day.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months		$5.00
Six	"	2.50
Three	"	1.25
Two	"	1.00
One	"	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

A Vassar College professor has invented a slicing machine with which he can slice stones so thin that they may be seen through as a pane of glass. It will cut so thin that it will take fifty of the slices to make an inch, and it doesn't make any difference how hard or brittle the stone is.

The stock of "hailstones as large as hens' eggs" has not yet been exhausted. A big lot of 'em was dumped on Caldwell, Ohio, the other day. They don't seem to be improving a bit in turning out these things, for this is the same old hailstone that we have been reading about for years.

Patrick Huncheon, the wealthiest land owner in Northern Indiana, estimated to be worth $1,000,000, died the other day, aged 70 years. He was an eccentric old bachelor, who lived with a bachelor brother for thirty years without once speaking to him, even when about to die.

Gen. Weyler expects to squash the war in Cuba by crowding all the people into the towns and starving the spirit, if not the life out of them. In other words, he is converting the towns into prisons for the confinement of all Cubans who are not in sympathy with him.

Mr. McKinley says he didn't have Hon. John Wanamaker in his thoughts when he referred to the "patriot and the pessimist" in his Philadelphia speech. Can it be that the Hon. John has become so small as to have passed from Mr. McKinley's thoughts?

And now Chief Justice Fuller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, rises to remark that "an era of prosperity is at hand." But as this is not a judicial opinion it passes for just what the same opinion would if expressed by John Smith.

If Barney Barnato had continued in the trick donkey business, he might never have become donkey enough to drown himself in salt water after scraping together $100,-000,000 or so.

D. B. Hill has been saying something about his "arduous work in the last campaign." His arduous work consisted mainly in sticking to his "Roost" as close as he could.

If those fellows who got up that 6,000,000—name petition for the recognition of Cuba, had continued they might have added several more names to it.

Emperor Billy, of Germany, wants all the European nations to pool their issues and retaliate on this country for the Dingley tariff bill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEACOAST ROAD—Schedule.
STR. WILMINGTON—Schedule.
S. A. L.—Veterans' special train.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

LAND—For sale.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The mercury got as high as 93½ yesterday, and it wasn't far from that figure all day.

— Mr. Jno. W. Plummer, Jr., will to-day resume business at the old stand, No. 123 Princess street.

— Another big South Carolina excursion will arrive over the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad to day.

— Charley Mulford, white, was arrested last night by the police for breaking down the fence around Fifth Street Methodist church.

— Large numbers of people took advantage of the excursion to Carolina Beach yesterday, given by the Ladies' Aid Society of Fifth Street M. E. church.

— Lowrey's Mount Airy excursion returned last night at 8 o'clock. The excursionists, during their two days' stay, visited Ocean View, Carolina Beach and other places of interest.

— Mr. H. Hauser, a watchmaker, was before Justice Bunting yesterday, charged with the larceny of a clock, but Justice Bunting adjudged him entirely innocent of the crime charged, and consequently he was discharged.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: "The young negro boy, Fritz Bowen, who was brought here from Wilmington to answer to the charge of shooting George Connor, a white boy, was acquitted of that offence and convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and sent to jail by Justice Swaringen."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

—Mr. J. D. Batts, of Holly Ridge, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. B. Moore is on a visit to friends and relatives at Warsaw.

— Mr. W. S. Daniels, of Charlotte, was a caller at this office yesterday.

— M. DeW. Stevenson, Esq., of Newbern, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. L. H. Wilson, of Calabash, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. A. J. Reeves, of Waynesville, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Gov. Russell, who is sojourning at Ocean View, spent part of yesterday in the city.

— Prof. and Mrs. D. F. Nicholson, of Mount Olive, are the guests of Rev. J. B. Harrell.

— Misses Julia McGee and Julia B. Howell, of Goldsboro, are visiting the Misses Northam.

— Mr. E. D. Kyle, travelling passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. T. Adams, of Waverly, Ohio, Receiver of the C., T. & O. Railroad, arrived last evening.

— President Dred Peacock, of Greensboro Female College, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Messrs. L. B. Rodgers and L. J. Cooper, travelling salesmen, returned to the city yesterday after an absence of several days.

— Miss Marie Wendenberg, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Mrs. DuBrutz Cutlar, Jr., at Arcadia, Wrightsville.

Magistrate's Court.

In Justice Fowler's court yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry Gerdes, who keeps a grocery store on Eighth street, between Queen and Wooster, was exonerated of the charge against him—selling cigarettes to boys under the limit of age prescribed by law. Justice Fowler reserved his decision in a case against the same defendant for selling groceries on the Sabbath.

On the two charges stated, Mr. Gerdes was arraigned for trial before Justice R. H. Bunting Wednesday, but, through his counsel, Herbert McClammy, Esq., presented an affidavit for removal, and Justice Bunting transferred the two cases to Justice Fowler, who investigated the evidence in the cases later, but reserved his decisions, one of which, as stated above, was rendered yesterday afternoon.

Arrested for Desertion.

Sergeant W. C. Kneigh, U. S. M. C., arrived in the city yesterday morning from the marine barracks, navy yard Portsmouth, Va., for the purpose of arresting John Edgar Mintz of this city, who, it is alleged, deserted from the marine corps, and left last night for Portsmouth with his prisoner. Young Mintz claims that he had no intention of deserting, and only came home to see his mother, and consequently if his claim can be established as true, of which there is no doubt, the punishment will be light, as the charge will then narrow itself down to absence without leave. Mintz was first arrested and held by Deputy Sheriff King upon receipt of a telegram from the commander of the navy yard.

Arrested For Larceny.

Deputy Sheriff J. P. Flynn Wednesday afternoon arrested a colored boy, Henry Wright, alias Oace, on a warrant from Justice Bunting's court, charging him with stealing a pet bird from a resident in the eastern part of the city. Yesterday afternoon Deputy Flynn arrested Lee Harden, colored, charged with taking part in the same stealing affair. Both boys were committed to jail to await a hearing before Justice Bunting at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

A Small Fire.

The discovery of fire about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in a two-story frame dwelling on Fifth street, between Harnett and Swann, called the Fire Department out in response to an alarm sent in from box 17, Fifth and Nixon streets. The fire, which was in the rear of the dwelling, was, however, extinguished before the arrival of the department. The house is owned and occupied by Sarah Townsend, colored. Damage nominal.

Naval Reserves.

The officers of the Wilmington, Kinston, Newbern and Elizabeth City divisions North Carolina Naval Reserves will meet in Newbern to-day to elect a battalion commander. The time and place for the regular Summer cruise will also be discussed, and probably determined upon.

Lieutenant Commander George L. Morton, and Chief Boatswain Albert Prempert, leave for Newbern to-day, to participate in the meeting.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Excursion to Lake Waccamaw.

A large crowd went to Lake Waccamaw yesterday on the excursion given by St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Sunday school. The train left at 9 o'clock in the morning, and returning at 9 o'clock in the evening, gave the party ample time to enjoy the beauties of the Lake. A pleasant time was had by all, and the excursion voted a grand success.

TRUCKERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

New Hanover Association in Session—Arrangements for Reception and Entertainment of the General Association.

The New Hanover County Fruit Growers and Truckers' Association met in adjourned session at 2 30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the grand jury-room of the court house. The members present were Capt. E. W. Manning, president; Mr. Sol. J. Jones, secretary; Capt. W. P. Oldham and Messrs. G. W. Westbrook, Owen Martindale, W. L. Wright, G. Z. French, R. W. Smith, G. H. Hutaff and H. T. Bauman.

The President called for the reports of the committees appointed at last Saturday's meeting, and Mr. T. W. Clawson, the committee to secure a place for the occasion, stated that he had consulted the proper parties with reference to securing MacRae Hall for the purpose; but after some discussion it was decided, on motion of Mr. H. T. Bauman, that the meeting should be held in the court room.

Messrs. H. T. Bauman and G. W. Westbrook, the committee on arrangements, reception and entertainment, reported that they had secured satisfactory hotel accommodations and reasonable rates for excursions on the Seacoast railroad or down the river on the steamer *Wilmington*; also, that the Atlantic Coast Line had offered a rate of one first class fare to delegates and their friends.

On motion of Capt. W. P. Oldham, Mr. W. A. Wright was added to the reception committee.

Mr. G. W. Westbrook presented the name of Mr. W. A. Riach for membership. On motion of Mr. G. Z. French, Mr. Riach was elected a member of the association.

Capt. W. P. Oldham exhibited the bulletin from the Agricultural Department and urged that reports as to the condition of the different crops be sent to him.

On motion of Mr. S. J. Jones, Capt. E. W. Manning was chosen to welcome the visiting delegates at the meeting of the general association next Tuesday.

The members of the local association will exert themselves to see that the general association shall be properly entertained. Besides the reduced rates which they have secured to the seaside resorts, they will give a complimentary dinner at The Orton to all delegates.

TRUCKING NOTES.

Irish potatoes continue to bring fair prices. Quotations yesterday and day before showed No. 1 potatoes to be worth from $3 50 to $4 00 in New York.

Messrs. Westbrook and Wright shipped yesterday by the Southern Express Company twenty five crates of green corn, the first large shipment of that edible this year.

Capt. W. P. Oldham tells of a remarkable yield from the large Rutland Rose Irish potato weighing thirty-seven ounces, which he had on exhibition last spring. He gave the potato to Dempsey Batts, a colored farmer on Middle Sound, with instructions to make returns of the crop. Yesterday Batts came in with 160 potatoes, weighing fifty-two pounds. Twelve of the largest pulled the scales at seven pounds.

In the truckers meeting yesterday aside from the immediate subject under discussion, a good deal was said about the necessity of all truckers co-operating with the strawberry growers in accomplishing the ends of the association. The benefits of the association have thus far been set forth mainly by the growers of strawberries, but it has been because they have been the ones who have been at work. Efforts will be made to increase the membership, and the regular truck growers are especially requested to join.

Mr. D. H. Harnley, of Chadbourn, who is the secretary of the General Association of Truckers, was here yesterday, accompanied by his father, Mr. H. H. Harnley, of Auburn, Ill.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—49 casks spirits turpentine, 125 bbls rosin, 11 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—19 casks spirits turpentine, 93 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—122 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—6 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls tar, 38 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner William—51 casks spirits turpentine, 85 bbls rosin, 26 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—28 casks spirits turpentine, 114 bbls rosin, 43 bbls tar, 16 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Gold Leaf—2 casks spirits turpentine, 6 bbls rosin.

Larkins' flat—15 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 281 casks; rosin, 489 bbls; tar, 123 bbls; crude turpentine, 68 bbls.

Uniform Rank K. of P.

The Charlotte *Observer* of yesterday says:

At a meeting of the officers of the several companies embraced in the First North Carolina Battalion Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, held in this city yesterday afternoon by special orders from Gen. Carnahan, commanding the Uniform Rank, the annual election was held.

Lieutenant B. S. Davis, adjutant, was unanimously elected as major. He was duly inducted into office and will assume command at once. Major Davis will appoint his staff later.

Schooner Jennie E. Simmons.

A press dispatch from New York to the STAR says: "The schooner *Jennie E. Simmons*, Captain Dougherty, from Wilmington, N. C., June 7th, for Derby, Conn., passed in at Sandy Hook this morning with all her spars gone except the lower mainmast and bowsprit, in tow of the tug *Charm*. She was reported spoken off Hatteras on June 9.h in the same condition."

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Met Yesterday in Raleigh and Elected New Officers for the Department—An Immigration Committee Appointed.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 17.—The Board of Agriculture to-day elected as chemists in the Experiment Station, W. A. Blair of Guilford College, and J. D. Hulham, Jr., of Vance county. S. F. Kelley was elected clerk to the director at Experiment Station. This makes six chemists elected; one more than heretofore employed.

It was agreed to make an effort to increase the circulation of the Bulletin to fifty thousand copies. It is now twenty-one thousand. J. M. Allen, of Rutherfordton, was elected to push the Bulletin's circulation. His salary is fixed at $1,000. James Heggs and S. E. Williams were elected janitors. H. H. Brimley is re-elected taxidermist, and his salary increased to $1,000. One thousand dollars is appropriated for holding farmers' institutes, and Dr. D. Reid Parker elected institute lecturer. Secretary Bruner was thanked by the Board for his labors.

An Immigration Committee has been appointed to co-operate with the railroads with a view of inducing immigration to the State.

The executive committee of the College Board elected Hill E. King, of Peanut, chief clerk in the Experiment Station. This is a new office.

Chas. Hyams, of Greensboro, is elected assistant Professor of Horticulture and Botany, to succeed Gerald McCarthy.

The committee will meet again on the 28th, to fix salaries of new officers and arrange budgets for the coming year.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 0.
Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 19; Chicago, 7.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Pittsburg at Baltimore.
Louisville at Washington.

Only two games are scheduled for to-day, but there will probably be several postponed games played. Turn about is fair play. The Giants scalped the Indians yesterday.

Manager Donavan, of the Pittsburg club, has accepted the terms of former manager, Captain Rogers, of the Louisville club, and has ordered him to report at once. He will play third base. Hemming, who was released yesterday along with Rogers, may also be given a trial.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington post-office June 18, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. J. B. Brown, Miss Lizzie Bowden, Mrs. V. L. Brown, Anna Carmen, Miss Alma Davis, Miss Lila Gray, Miss Annie Harrial, Miss Annie Hayes, Miss Annie Hesko, Miss Mary Ella Hubbard, Miss Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. Sallie Hopkins, Mrs. Nora Stone, Miss Amanda McPherson, Miss A. E. Perry, Anna Patterson, Mrs. Mary Pearsall, Mariah Sidbury (2), Miss Mollie Wright, Miss Mary Worderd.

MEN'S LIST.

Bradstreet's Agency, Johnnie Bowden, James Donley, Dr. G. E. Chesteut, H. M. Cleurs, Howard Coleman, W. S. Canady, William Crosby, A. J. Despoint, Charlie Davis, Frank Denney, M. DeBruitz, Archie Evans, E. Hollingsworth, George Grimes, James Eldridge, J. M. Jallay, Edgar King, Fred. Little, E. H. Mosely, Richard Pickett, Rev. B. Soulter, E. W. Smith, Jimmie Singleton, Thomas Smith, Tomis Daw, J. J. Vaught, Nick Wright, Thomas Walker.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Nancy Carter, Manurian Green.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

Will Meet at Wilmington Next Year.

Wilmington will have its share of the annual meetings and conventions next year. This is, doubtless, because of its growing popularity as a Summer resort. Some of the different bodies which signified their preference for Wilmington as the place of their next meeting are the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Grand Grove of Druids for Virginia and North Carolina; the State Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy; the King's Daughters and Sons of the State; the Funeral Directors, and others. They will all be welcome.

Death of Mr. W. R. Hines.

Mr. W. R. Hines, freight agent of the Atlantic Coast Line at Florence, S. C., died yesterday. The deceased was one of Florence's most esteemed citizens, and had been in the employ of the Coast Line for twenty-odd years as freight agent, the duties of which office he always performed faithfully. He had been sick with typhoid fever for about ten days, and the end was not unexpected.

Large Sale of Phosphate.

The Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington yesterday made purchase of a large quantity of phosphate, belonging to the State of North Carolina—all that was mined and stored at the State works at Castle Hayne, near this city. Mr. John R. Smith, Superintendent of the State penitentiary, was here yesterday, attending to the details of the transaction.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

Linden Grove No. 2.

Last night was the regular meeting night of Linden Grove No. 2, United Order of Druids, and the return of Deputy Grand Arch A. J. Marshall and Mr. Geo. Ziegler, the two gentlemen who represented Linden Grove at the annual session of the Grand Grove at Richmond, Va., was also celebrated. Messrs. Marshall and Ziegler were called upon to speak, and both responded in their usual happy manner. Refreshments were served and a general good time had.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Palace in the Mountains.

"For beauty of architecture and elegance of equipment 'The Alleghany,' at Goshen Bridge, Va., has not a rival among the summer resort hotels of America. Located in the heart of the Alleghanies, where the climate is always cool and invigorating, amidst scenery of wondrous beauty, its advantages as a summer home are unequaled."

Sulphur, Alum and Chalybeate Waters.

je 13 2m J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

Maher-Sharkey.

AT COWAN'S NEWS DEPOT THE MAIL is never late, and customers are always happy. Place your order for next edition of "Police Gazette," containing full account of Maher-Sharkey fight.

je 6 tf

GRAIN.

1,000 Bushels Best Corn.
1,100 Bushels Best Meal.
900 Bushels Feed Oats.
850 Bales Hay.
200 Bags Grits.
400 Kegs Nails.
200 Boxes Soda
700 Dozen Lemons.

W. B. COOPER.

je 13 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.

Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

my 23 tf

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,

"Truth"

ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non-Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH," Raleigh, N. C.

REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.

my 9 tf D&W

It Touches the Spot

These Hot Days,

Strawberry Acid,

made from fresh ripe fruit, at the fountain of

JAMES D. NUTT,

je 5 tf The Druggist.

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

ap 10 D&W tf

We call special attention to our pretty White Kid Opera Slippers, with Beaded Satin Bows for Ladies at $1, usually sold at $1.25. Many other kinds of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' Shoes on hand and arriving, as well as Gents' Low Shoes; that to be appreciated must all be seen. Remember we extend the invitation to everybody to look in our window, examine our stock and buy and wear our SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. je 6 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND

Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves

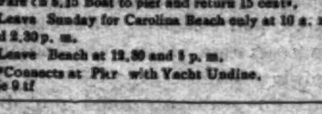
J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 24 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT

SCHEDULE.



Leave for Southport and Carolina Beach at 9.30 a. m. and *2 p. m.

Leave for Beach only at 6.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

Leave Southport at 11.30 and *2.00 p. m.

Leave Beach at 7 00 a. m., 1.15, 3 45 and 6 p. m.

Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.

Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

Leave Beach at 12.30 and 5 p. m.

*Connects at Pier with Yacht Undine.

je 9 tf

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 5.10 p. m., 7.15 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 4 00 p. m., 6 10 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a.m., 5.10 p. m.

NOTICE.

Ice and Marketing on 6.30 a. m. train. Freight will be received until 9 40 a. m. for 10.10 train; until 4.30 p. m. for 5 10 train. No freight carried on other trains.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.

je 1 tf

SALE OF STOCK.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the "East Carolina Piscatorial Association," I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 19th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., ten shares of the Capital Stock of the East Carolina Piscatorial Association standing in the name of J. S. Westbrook, 5 shares standing in the name of R. A. Moore and 5 shares standing in the name of I. F. Hill, to satisfy and pay the sum of one hundred and five dollars on stock of J. S. Westbrook, one hundred and seven dollars on stock of R. A. Moore and twenty dollars on stock of I. F. Hill, due as unpaid assessments on said stock; said assessments having been duly and regularly called by order of the said Board and payment thereof having been refused by J. S. Westbrook, R. A. Moore and I. F. Hill, the subscribers to said stock.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr., Attorney.

my 30 20t

Seaboard Air Line.

IT HAS NOW BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE North Carolina Confederate Veteran special to leave Wilmington at 9 o'clock Monday morning, June 21st, for Nashville. If there is sufficient movement from points north of the Carolina Central, a special will be run from Raleigh also, over the Raleigh & Augusta, connecting at Hamlet. There will also be specials from the Western Division. All will consolidate at Monroe and move from that point, solid train, reaching Atlanta at about the same time as the South Carolina special which leaves Catawba on the same date. These trains will run through solid to Nashville, Tenn., without change of cars. je 10 tf

At Reduced Prices.

1,000 KEGS NAILS, 1,400 BBLS. FLOUR,
500 Bags Virginia Water Ground Meal,
100 Bags Hudnut's Grits,
11 20-lb. Tins Pure Leaf Lard,
105 Bags Coffee,
25 Cases Arbuckle Roasted Coffee,
15 Cases Levering Roasted Coffee,
50 Boxes Celluloid Starch,
200 Package and Lump Starch,
1,200 Bushels Corn (quality guaranteed,) and car loads of other goods.

Buyers visiting the city will do well to call and ask for prices. Prices quoted on application.

D. L. GORE, Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.

je 8 tf

NOTICE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in the Fourth Circuit at Wilmington.

Charles O'Donnell Lee et al.,
against
The Peregoy Jenkins Company and A. G. Ricaud, Receiver of the Peregoy Jenkins Company.

The undersigned, heretofore appointed Master by a decree in the above entitled cause, hereby notifies all holders of the mortgage bonds of the defendant company to produce the same before him at his office in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 28th day of June, 1897, and make due proof of same as required by said decree.

E. K. BRYAN, Master.

my 30 15t

Attention Representatives

TO THE GRAND CHAPTER AND OASIS Temple. While in the city call at Prempert's Barber Shop, 11 South Front street, for a first-class Shave, Hair Cut or anything in that line. We will fix you up in fine shape for the parade.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR PREMPERT, 11 South Front street.

my tf

The University.

47 TEACHERS, 413 STUDENTS, (SUMMER School 180), total 549. Board $8.00 a month, three Brief Courses, three Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women. Summer School for Teachers. Scholarships and Loans for the Needy.

Address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, Chapel Hill, N. C.

je 8 tf

Wanted, Wanted.

TO SELL LARGE LOT OF WATER GROUND Virginia Meal. We are receiving these goods in large quantities daily.

B. F. STONE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 7 South Water St.

je 3 D&W tf

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Trust Company of New York
against
Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company.

WHEREAS, On the 28th day of May, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, a decree was made in the above entitled suit by the Honorable Charles H. Simonton, Circuit Judge, foreclosing the mortgages of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, now consolidated into the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company, the defendant therein, said mortgages being mentioned and described in said complainants' bill of complaint; and

WHEREAS, It is therein ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the corporate property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company in the State of North Carolina, now operated as one continuous line from the city of Wilmington to Newbern, in said State, and all its estates, right, title, interest and equity of redemption therein; that is to say, all of its railroads now constructed and in operation extending from Wilmington to Newbern in the said State of North Carolina, and yet to be constructed, including extensions, branches, curves and side tracks, and including rights of way, road bed, superstructures, iron, steel, rails, ties, splices, chains, bolts, nuts, spikes, all land and depot grounds, station houses and depots viaducts, water-tanks, bridges, timber, material and property purchased or to be purchased or owned by it, for the construction, equipment or operation of said road, all machine shops, tools, implements and personal property used therein or upon or along said railroad or at its stations; all engines, tenders, machinery and all kinds of rolling stock, whether now owned or hereafter purchased by said railroad company, and all other property of the said company now owned or hereafter to be acquired, and all its rights or privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and incomes of said railroad and property, and all franchises and rights of said railroad company, and all property and rights acquired or hereafter to be acquired by virtue and under authority thereof, be sold under the direction of Alfred M. Waddell, the undersigned Master Commissioner, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the satisfaction of said judgment, interest and costs, except such as is otherwise provided for in said decree; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall sell said property for cash, or for cash and bonds, as an entirety; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that notice of the time, place and terms of said sale be given by said Master Commissioner by advertising the same at least five times a week for four consecutive weeks preceding the day of sale, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, and also in the "Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, Maryland, and that the said sale shall be at public auction in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county at the time and place as said Master Commissioner shall in said notices of said sale appoint; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall receive no bid at said sale for a less sum than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and no bid from any person who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge five per cent. of the amount of such bid in cash, or twenty-five thousand dollars in the bonds secured by either of the mortgages described in said complainants' bill of complaint, and in case the said property and premises are sold, the purchaser thereof shall forthwith deposit with said Master Commissioner the sum of five thousand dollars to be deposited in the Registry of this Court subject to the order of this Court in this cause and the deposit so received from the said bidder to be applied on the purchase price; the balance of the purchase price may be either paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy the same in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering bonds secured by the said mortgages of January 12th, 1891, made by the said Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, and over-due coupons belonging thereto, at such price or value as would be equivalent to the distributive amount that the holders of said bonds would be entitled to receive in case the entire amount was paid in cash. For more particularity both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale, reference is made to the decree of foreclosure entered in the above suit.

NOW THEREFORE, Public notice is hereby given that I, Alfred M. Waddell, Master Commissioner, in pursuance of the provisions of said decree, will, on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., of that day, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county, in said city, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said decree, the above described railroad of the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company and all the property, lands and premises appertaining thereto, the proceeds to be applied as is by said decree provided and directed.

ALFRED M. WADDELL, Master Commissioner, United States Circuit Court Eastern District of North Carolina.

Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, New York; Jno. D. Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C., Solicitors for Complainant.

je 16 4w wed thr fri sat sun

SPECIAL SALE

WEEK.

Monday, June 14

—To—

Satur'y, June 19

—AT—

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S,

Near Fourth St. Bridge.

Terms strictly cash. Store open until 9 p. m.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up.

Goods delivered promptly.

Read circulars for price list.

je 13 tf

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.

je 6 tf

This Week at The "Unlucky Corner"

Hams, Hams, Hams,

Sugar Cured Hams.

No. 1 HAMS. No. 1 HAMS.

A special price this week on No. 1 Sugar Cured

HAMS.

Special price on fine LEMONS.

Telephone 109.

S. W. Sanders.

je 16 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1897

WHAT HAS DONE IT.

There are various reasons assigned for the depression in business in this country and for the low prices. The advocates of a high protective tariff say they are the result of the Democratic tariff which put too many things on the free list and reduced the tariff on other things so low that our manufacturers could not compete with foreign manufacturers and therefore had to succumb. They know there is no truth in this, for they know that the industrial depression began before the Wilson tariff went into operation, or before there was any certainty that there would be a new tariff, or there was any idea what the leading features of the new tariff would be if there should be one, for it began before the Republican party went out of power and when it was not certain that it would go out.

This is simply a manufactured reason put forward as a justification for the increase of duties, to which the Republican party was pledged in return for the support and for the money contributions of protected classes, upon which that party has always relied in its contests for the retention of power. They do not want to admit that the money policy pursued by that party is in any way responsible for the depression in business and the prevailing low prices, and when asked to account for the depression and low prices that prevailed before the Wilson bill became a law they say that it was overproduction, overproduction of manufactured articles and of agricultural products, which is to some extent true, but true only because this overproduction is the result of the conditions which they themselves created. The whole tendency of Republican financial legislation ever since the war has been to make money scarcer and more valuable and everything else less valuable. This policy didn't get a fair start until 1873 (though it began before that), when prices of agricultural products (which were not kept up by combines) began to fall and have been on the down grade ever since.

But suppose it was overproduction, what do they propose to do now? To increase the protective duties, to give a tariff bounty, for that is what protective duty means, and thus stimulate production and add to the overproduction which they allege to be the cause of the unsatisfactory prices which the manufacturers have received for some time. Is this consistent? Does it look like business to tempt manufacturers to increase their output for a market which they admit was not able to purchase what had been produced, even during the days of depression, when the presumption is that the manufacturers would proceed carefully with a view to not overloading himself?

In the protective scheme the world-market does not figure as a factor at all, the idea being to give the manufacturer control of the home market, and to build up a home market for him. The effect of such a tariff is to cut off outside markets not only from the manufacturer but also from the farmer, both of whom are, as far as trade with other countries goes, put in the same boat, for while the manufacturer cannot deal profitably with a country which cannot deal with him on as advantageous terms as it can with manufacturers of other countries neither will it deal with the farmer if it can get the stuffs it needs from the farmers of other countries with whom it can deal on more advantageous terms, trade between nations consisting largely of barter, the exchange of the products of one, natural and artifical, for the products of the other. A high protective tariff practically means the closing of our ports against the products of other countries, and consequently the closing of the ports of these countries against our products, and the proportionate restricting of our manufactures and our farmers to their own market, which is unable to consume the product of our manufactories stimulated by excessive protection, and agricultural production stimulated by necessity.

Here is the true reason of the overproduction in this country to which they attribute the business depression and the low prices.

By the monetary policies adopted they have enhanced the value of money and correspondingly depreciated the prices of other things, and thus crippled the capacity of consumers to buy, while with their tariff policies they have kept buyers out of this market and kept our sellers out of other markets upon which they have been dependent to take the surplus that could not be disposed of in this market. In this respect the manufacturers have had the advantage of the farmers and have therefore not suffered so much because by combination they can if they will limit their production when they find themselves overstocking the market, and thus avoid the necessity of selling at less than the cost of production, but the farmers cannot do this, for they must compete with the world in such markets as they may have. They cannot combine to restrict production and keep up prices. There are too many of them for that, and it is too hard to secure co-operation amongst them, even if there were not so many of them, and each trying to raise as much as he can. That has been tried among the cotton growers of the South, and the more it is tried the larger the cotton crop becomes.

There may have been overproduction, but it has been the overproduction resulting from disastrous financial and tariff policies, pursued and to be persisted in, if the Republican party succeeds in carrying out its purposes.

MINOR MENTION.

While the protective tariffs as a rule discriminate against the poor by placing the heaviest duties in proportion to value on the articles of common every day consumption, this discrimination is strikingly shown when we come to the food schedules. Take the item of potatoes, for instance. The Senate bill places a duty of 25 cents a bushel on potatoes, which is more than the average price of potatoes in this country, and nearly double as much as they will bring in market in some of the Western States. Every one knows that potatoes constitute a considerable portion of the food of the masses of the people for the double reason that they are palatable and can be had during the greater portion of the year, and are cheap compared with other vegetables. They have become a necessity on the table of the family which cannot have much of a variety, or provide substitutes as desirable and as cheap. The increase of tax does not affect the rich so much, for aside from the fact that they are better able to stand it they use less of such food than the poor do. Another odious feature about it is that it will bear heavily upon the poor of the Eastern section of the country, where the home production is not sufficient to meet the demand, and where the cost of transportation adds materially to the cost of articles, for they are bulky and weighty. The cost of transportation from the potato-growing States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard would probably be more than the cost of the potatoes where grown. Of course this increases the cost to the consumer, while it does not materially benefit the potato grower of the West, who finds the cost of transportation an obstacle to sales in Eastern markets. The result of all this would be to increase the cost of potatoes without benefitting the potato grower and without bringing much revenue to the Government. The taxes on oranges, lemons, &c, is objectionable for the same reasons. These were becoming articles of pretty general consumption because the prices were such that the poor could indulge in them occasionally, but with a practically prohibitory tariff the prices will go up and the poor will be compelled to deny themselves those little luxuries. That there is no decent excuse for an increase of tax on such fruit is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the importations the culture of these has become a great industry in Florida and Southern California which it would not have become if it was not profitable.

* *

It seems that the Japanese Minister at Washington has filed a protest against the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii. The Japanese are not a dull people, and it has doubtless dawned upon the Minister at Washington that the complications between Japan and Hawaii may have expedited the work upon this treaty, and its transmission to the Senate. Substantially it is giving formal notice to Japan that she must keep her hands and feet off the little South Pacific Republic, which is a ward of this country. But if Japan has no eye on those islands and no desire to secure dominion over them, as we have been assured by representative Japanese, why should she show concern and object to the formal annexation to this country? There may be certain treaty stipulations between Japan and Hawaii, one of which is that emigrants from Japan shall be permitted to go into and make their homes on the islands, a stipulation that was not objected to until the Japanese took advantage of it and began to run the "emigrants" in by ship loads, with a view of ultimately dominating the islands. The stopping of this is what has caused the hitch between the two governments and the displeasure of Japan, which feels strong enough to talk imperatively to the Hawaiian Government, which, however, has had the nerve to stand its ground. Assuming that Japan has certain treaty rights in the islands, treaties are not eternal, but always have a limited existence, and a way provided of terminating if it should become desirable to do before the stated limit be reached. In this case the United States would simply take the place of Hawaii and become the executor of its treaties, and would doubtless carry them out justly and in good faith, taking care at the same time not to permit Japan to do the interpreting to suit herself. If Japan be disposed to meddle in this affair now it may safely be construed as indicative of her future intentions, and as a good and sufficient reason why prompt action should be taken on the treaty before the complications become greater and more serious.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of the widow of the late Jethro Howell occurred Tuesday at her home in Fork township.

— Kinston *Free Press*: A mad dog Saturday night bit every dog it came across on the streets and was killed Sunday morning. There are many reports of mad dogs.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. Martin L. Fryar, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died at his home in Taylor's Bridge on Tuesday, the 18th inst. His death was sudden and unexpected. —— A local option election was held in Dunn Monday. The dry ticket won a big prohibition victory.

— Jonesboro *Progress*: The hail storm of Saturday, so slight here, did great damage at Southern Pines and vicinity. The damage to the fruit crop is estimated at thousands of dollars. —— What is declared to have been a genuine case of hydrophobia terminated Tuesday in the death of a small colored girl, near this place, who was recently bitten by a rabid dog. All the symptoms of rabies were present.

—Newbern *Journal*: The schooner John R. P. Moore, Capt. Joe Sabiston, arrived at Beaufort Monday with the body of a young, unknown white man, picked up at sea off Cape Hatteras. From all appearances the unfortunate man was of a good family and about eighteen years of age. He was handsomely dressed and in one of the pockets of his clothing was found a gold watch which was still running. It is possible that the young man may have fallen from some passing passenger steamer going down the coast. The body was interred in the cemetery at Beaufort, Tuesday.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: The work on Blue's railroad is progressing rapidly and the builders say that by the 1st of August the road will be within eleven miles of Hope Mills. This road is being built out from Aberdeen, in Moore county, by Mr. John Blue. It is entirely his capital that is used and when the road is finished not a dollar of debt will be held against it. The road will not be completed to Hope Mills for the present, but will terminate within eleven miles of that place, though Hope Mills or some other point on the A. C. L. or C. F. & Y. V. near by will be the future objective point. Blue's road connects at Aberdeen with Page's road, and Page's road connects with a branch of the Southern at Asheboro, which connects with the main line at High Point. Thus if a link of about eighteen miles were to be built from Fayetteville to connect with Blue's road, Fayetteville would be in touch with three great railroad lines, two of them the most important in the South.

TWINKLINGS.

— "There's a fellow who has led many a woman a pretty pace."

"That so? Who is he?"

"An usher in one of our leading theaters."—*Cleveland Leader*.

— A soldier who remarked he had been in seven engagements was interrupted by a small boy who said his sister had been engaged eleven times.—*Fun*

— Myra—That Miss Beare puts on a good deal of style when she goes to the opera.

Minnie—Well, good gracious. The woman's got to put on something.—*Truth*.

— "Our new typewriter girl is no help to the firm at all."

"Why not?"

"She writes out the president's letters exactly the way he dictates them."—*Chicago Record*.

— Brondi—"I see here that the Cuban insurgents are remarkably well armed."

Sellers—"Um; yes; and, on the other hand, the Greeks were well legged."—*Philadelphia North American*.

— "Why do so many of our modern writers seem to prefer notoriety to fame?"

"Because a man has to climb for fame, but he can get notoriety by an easy tumble."—*Chicago Record*.

— Taste in Selection - "What did you think of my speech, Mrs. Tactly?" asked the sapient young statesman.

"I thought some of your quotations perfectly grand."—*Detroit Free Press*.

— "Do you really have a snap as Champley's private secretary?"

"Well, I should say so. All I have to do is to keep him in good excuses for staying out late."—*Detroit Free Press*.

— "I wonder," said the fair-haired maid, if there will be any more love when woman is the acknowledged peer of man in intellect?"

"What," asked the rheumatic bachelor, "has love got to do with intellect?" —*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

— Algy—"Old man Bullion is an enigma to me."

Harold—"Why?"

Algy—"I asked him for his daughter's hand in marriage yesterday, and he said he had rather go to her funeral than see her married to me. Then he went on and said I could have her. Do you suppose he was driving at me, or trying to get even with her for something?"—*Cleveland Leader*.

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness. †

—— It is said that Dr. Congosto's report to his government upon the recent investigation will be to the effect that Dr. Ruiz killed himself while in prison. Of course the eminent doctor will have to let his government down as light as possible, but according to Consul General Lee it does not make a great deal of difference whether Dr. Ruiz killed himself or was murdered, since he was unlawfully kept in prison — *Savannah News, Dem.*

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver Troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The Republican County Conventions in Ohio are passing Cuban resolutions with a whoop. The most conspicuous performance in this line was by the Republicans of President McKinley's county on last Saturday. —*Washington Post, Dem.*

—— All honor to President McKinley for the snub that he administered to the supercilious Englishman who has charge of the Vanderbilt farm in North Carolina. We have to put up with their sycophancy, abroad, but, by thunder, we don't want any of their nonsense on this side of the water.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

—— It would appear that in firing upon the Ward Line steamship Valencia, off the Cuban port of Guautanamo on the 29th ulto., the commander of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes acted in the spirit of the swaggering bravado. He "just wanted to make the Yankee show his colors." There was no necessity for the shooting, and much less for the gratuitous, though petty and inconsequential, exhibition of insolence.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

GRANT AT THE MESS TABLE.

He Ate Very Little Meat, but Was Fond of Fruit and Vegetables.

General Horace Porter gives many intimate and familiar pictures of General Grant in his series of articles, "Campaigning With Grant," in the Century. He says of General Grant at the mess table:

About the only meat he enjoyed was beef, and this he could not eat unless it was so thoroughly well done that no appearance of blood could be seen. If blood appeared in any meat which came on the table, the sight of it seemed entirely to destroy his appetite. (This was the man whose enemies delighted in calling him a butcher.) He enjoyed oysters and fruit, but these could not be procured on an active campaign. He never ate mutton when he could obtain anything else, and fowl and game he abhorred. As he used to express it, "I never could eat anything that goes on two legs." Evidently he could never have been converted to cannibalism. He did not miss much by declining to eat the chickens which were picked up on a campaign, for they were usually tough enough to create the suspicion that they had been hatched from hard boiled eggs, and were so impenetrable that an officer said of one of them that he could not even stick his fork through the gravy. The general was fonder of cucumbers than of anything else and often made his entire meal upon a sliced cucumber and a cup of coffee. He always enjoyed corn, pork and beans and buckwheat cakes. In fact, he seemed to be particularly fond of only the most indigestible dishes.

When any fruit could be procured, it was placed on the table by way of helping to ornament it and afterward used as dessert. Between the courses of the dinner the general would often reach over to the dish of fruit and pick out a berry or a cherry and eat it slowly. He used to do this in a sly way, like a child helping itself to some forbidden dish at the table and afraid of being caught in the act. He said one day: "I suppose I ought not to eat a course out of its turn, but I take the greatest delight in picking out bits of fruit and eating them during a meal. One of the reasons I do not enjoy dining out as much as I do at home is because I am compelled to sit through a long list of courses, few of which I eat, and to resist the constant temptation to taste a little fruit in the meanwhile to help pass away the time." Napoleon was famous for eating out of the various dishes before him with his fingers. General Grant's use of the fingers never went beyond picking out small fruits. He was always refined in his manners at table, and no matter how great was the hurry or what were the circumstances of the occasion he never violated the requirements of true politeness.

He ate less than any man in the army. Sometimes the amount of food taken did not seem enough to keep a bird alive, and his meals were frugal enough to satisfy the tastes of the most avowed anchorite. It so happened that no one in the mess had any inclination to drink wine or spirits at meals, and none was carried among the mess supplies. The only beverage ever used at table besides tea and coffee was water, although on the march it was often taken from places which rendered it not the most palatable or healthful of drinks. If a staff officer wanted anything stronger, he would carry some commissary whisky in a canteen. Upon a few occasions, after a hard day's ride in stormy weather, the general joined the officers of the staff in taking a whisky toddy in the evening. He never offered liquor of any kind to visitors at headquarters. His hospitality consisted in inviting them to meals and to smoke cigars.

Travers and the Dog.

The late Jay Gould used to tell a good story of Mr. William M. Travers. As Mr. Gould related it, he described Mr. Travers' going down town to a dog fancier's place in Water street, New York, in search of a rat terrier. The dog fancier scented the value of his possible customer at once and cheerfully dilated upon the merits of the different canines in stock. Finally he selected a ratter, assuring Mr. Travers that the dog would go for a rat quicker than lightning. Mr. Travers was rather skeptical as he observed the shivering pup, and the dog fancier noticing this said:

"Here, I'll show you how he'll go for a rat," and he put the dog in a box with a big rat. The rat made a dive and laid out that unfortunate terrier in a second. Mr. Travers turned around to the fancier and said:

"I say, Johnny, what will you take for the rat?"—Harper's Round Table.

The little town of Nazareth, in Palestine, has no fewer than three hospitals, 7 convents and 12 schools under European supervision.

In the royal family it is always the queen who first kisses the wife after her marriage, not the newly made husband.

PAY OF ACTRESSES.

WOMEN ON THE STAGE RECEIVE, AS A RULE, SMALL SALARIES.

There Are a Few Who Are Rewarded Liberally, but Generally the Business Is Not Profitable, and Not Many In This Country Have Made Fortunes.

Into a room in an up town office building there passed at irregular intervals young women who, after having spent some time inside, reappeared at the door and started down the flight of steps that lead to the street. This happened all day. A line of women was continually going in and out. None of them staid very long, and none of them left the room with expressions of particular satisfaction.

"I don't think there could be any better warning," said a theatrical man who had an office opposite the door through which the girls disappeared, "to women who think of going on the stage than the sight of that string of women. That is a theatrical exchange, and in and out of that office they go every day. Some of them—the lucky ones—disappear after awhile, and they seem to have found places. But the majority come and go for a long time before anything is found for them. The best don't come to the exchanges, you know. Only those who are not well enough known to have their services always in demand are compelled to look for positions through the agents. The others can go to the managers, or, in some rare cases, have the managers come to them.

"There never was a subject about which less was really known than that of the rewards that a life on the stage bring to a woman. I remember to have seen once an interview with Lotta Crabtree in The Sun in which she said that the stage gave women more than any other profession could. Lotta is one of the few very rich women of the stage, and I am afraid that optimistic opinion was affected more or less by her own success. If she had not accumulated $500,000 or more, Lotta might not look so favorably upon the stage as a means of livelihood for women.

"The ideas that are prevalent about salaries, the general idea of the large amounts paid and the prospects for saving money that such occupation affords are all based on very erroneous impressions. There are, of course, actors that make large sums, and some that make fortunes. But there are not many of them. There are very few people, for instance, who would believe that the leading lady of a prominent New York stock company gets only $100 a week—that is, for about 30 weeks of the year, or maybe 35 at the outside. On the road she receives $125 a week. A certain amount is paid by her manager toward her costumes, but when it happens that the plays are not successful and have to be changed frequently, the expense of costumes uses up a large proportion of what she may make. The most popular leading woman in American receives only $125 a week when she is in New York and an extra $25 on the road. Yet as many of the people at the theaters in which she acts go to see her as go to see the 'star' with whom she's associated. But she's to be a star herself after awhile, and then she will make enough to repay her for all the time she was building up her popularity, even if she was not getting rich.

"These women that get the salaries I spoke of are the best paid in the country. Among all the women on the stage I doubt if there are 50 who receive as much as that. One leading lady in a New York theater gets only $65 a week. The women who act on the road with stars get usually $75 or $80, and in some cases $100. But, as I said, there are not many of them in the last schedule. The prices range on down to $30, which is about the smallest salary paid to any woman in a first class company.

"When they get to be stars on their own account, the case is different. Usually the women stars get certain sums every week in salary and certain amounts from the profits. Some of the best paid get $300 a week in salary and one-quarter of the profits. Then they begin to make money. One-quarter of the profits may equal, under favorable circumstances, $2,000. That makes the salary of the actor engaged on the terms mentioned $800 a week. But only the lucky ones succeed in ever accomplishing such success as that. Of course there are others who take all the money and merely hire their managers. But they are still fewer in number.

"Another thing that has to be taken into consideration is the fact that a woman has only a certain time on the stage. She must be a genius to last much beyond 40, and she is not likely to become famous much before 30. So her time is rather short. After a certain period the decline begins and salaries begin to go down, just as before the age, say of 40, they increased. Think of the few rich or even comfortably off women of the stage. They could be counted on the fingers—Lotta, Maggie Mitchell, Fanny Davenport and Clara Morris. There may be a few others, but they are mighty few. Compare this with the long list of women that have been popular and successful in their youth, and I think you will agree with me that the women on the stage are not as well paid as the aspirants think."—New York Sun.

How a Good Bow Is Made.

May I tell the history of my best bow, the dark one nearest the wall? Plaything, the newspaper wise man named the like, in comparison with a five foot bois d'arc (he called it hickory) segment of a hogshead hoop, hight a bow, in the hand of a half naked Sioux buck. It came from a yew tree of Spain to the London workshop, a billet in the rough, but to be split out with care, and not a flaw in it. The bowyer scrutinized it with the connoisseur's knowing eye, found it perfect, laid it up to season. And for five years—dream of it—for five long years that billet passed from stage to stage, slowly hand worked into a bow. Then yet another year it was tested and polished before I could have it. From the strongly wrought horn nock tips to the green plush handle midway between, it is a comfort to look upon. You might well call it a sonnet in wood. A hickory bow, indeed, and an Indian archer! With this yew at 80 yards I shot 9 out of 11 arrows through a gourd eight inches in diameter.—Maurice Thompson in Atlantic.

Mr. Gratebar to Philip.

"Philip," said Mr. Gratebar, "always write plainly, so that what you write can be read. And above all things make your signature unmistakably clear. Thus, even on paper, you will continue to look everybody square in the eye."—New York Sun.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

THE SUSPENDER FAD.

RASTUS—"Here you, Lize, wot yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenses, hey!"

LIZE—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de stile fo' young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo'n to' do ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, M P, S Luke's, Washington county.

June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, E P, Advent, Roper.

June 23, Wednesday, M P, S Andrews, Columbia.

June 27, second Sunday after Trinity, M P, S David's, Scuppernong.

June 29, Tuesday, S Peter's day, M P, S James', Haslin.

June 30, Wednesday, M P, S Augustine's, Pantego.

July 1st, Thursday, M P, Yeatesville.

July 1st, Thursday, E P, S Thomas', Bath.

July 2, Friday, Communion, Bath.

July 4, third Sunday after Trinity, M P, S John's, Durham's Creek.

July 6, Tuesday, E P, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

July 7, Wednesday, Communion, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

July 8, Thursday, M P, S John's, Makelyville.

July 9, Friday, E P, Sladesville.

July 11, fourth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S George's, Hyde county.

July 12, Monday, E P, Fairfield.

July 13, Tuesday, E P, Swan Quarter.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's, Beaufort.

Com.—Communion.

E P—Evening prayer.

M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	12 @	14
Sides ℔ lb	6 @	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5¼ @	5¼
Shoulders ℔ lb	4⅝ @	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	22 @	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ lb	10 @	16
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	42½ @	45
Virginia Meal	42½ @	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	75
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	11 @	12½
Dairy, Cream	12 @	13
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	8½ @	16
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	11 @	12
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 50 @	4 00
Choice	@	4 50
Straight	4 60 @	4 75
First Patent	5 25 @	5 10
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—lb bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½ @	45
Car load, in bags—White	41 @	42
Oats, from store	30 @	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	42½ @	45
Cow Peas	@	1 00
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	80 @	85
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	@	3
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	5 @	5½
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbados, in hhds	@	[illegible]
" " in bbls	@	[illegible]
Porto Rico, in hhds	@	[illegible]
" in bbls	@	[illegible]
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	12 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 50 @	1 60
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	9 50
Rump	@	9 00
Prime	@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	80
Lisbon	@	
American	@	60
On 125 lb Sacks	40 @	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 50 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	@	4 13-16
Standard A	@	4 11-16
White Ex. C	@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden	@	4½
C. Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 50
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 70 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
6x20 Heart	5 00 @	6 50
" Sap	5 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 24¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1.25 per bbl for Strained and $1.30 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet and steady at $1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 23, 23½c; rosin firm, $1.32½, 1.37½; tar firm, $1.10; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, 1.70, 1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	389
Rosin	489
Tar	133
Crude Turpentine	68

Receipts same day last year—149 casks spirits turpentine, 670 bbls rosin, 87 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅛c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅛	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅛	" "
Low Middling	7⅛	" "
Middling	7⅛	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 17—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for demand and 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487. Commercial bills quoted at 485¼. Silver certificates 60½@61c. Government bonds were quoted firm; fives, registered, 113¾; fives, coupon, 113¾; fours, registered, 111½; fours, coupon, 116; twos, registered, 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 125; North Carolina fours 105. Railroad bonds strong.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Rosin dull; strained common to good $1 72½@1 75. Spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@28c.

SAVANNAH, June 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales of 1,622 casks; receipts 938 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 3 789 barrels; receipts 3,084 barrels.

CHARLESTON, June 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c bid; no sales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B, C, D $1 25; E F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 85, W G $2 00, W W $2 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady at an advance of 1 to 2 points and further advanced 2 to 4 points. The improvement was due to the ability shown by the Liverpool markets, notwithstanding a considerable falling off in the morning by spot sales at Liverpool as compared with yesterday's extraordinary business. The foreign market had a firmness that caused sharp rising in view of the decline yesterday and the favorable crop advices.

While speculative demand was small, it was large enough to absorb everything for sale, the latter being sufficient for the demand as indicated by the advance. The close was quiet and steady at a net advance of 3 to 4 points.

NEW YORK, June 17—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞c.

Futures closed quiet and steady, with sales of 29,700 bales: Jan'y 6 89, Feb'y 6 92, March 6 96, May —, June 7 29, July 7 30, August 7 25, September 7 01, October 6 85, November 6 83, December 6 85.

Cotton—net receipts 8 bales; gross — bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded — bales; sales 1,131 bales; sales to spinners 378 bales; stock (actual) 118,504 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 919 bales; exports to Great Britain 180 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; stock 241 845 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 3,910 bales; exports to Great Britain 2 293 bales; to France 6,376 bales; to the Continent 10,164 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,580,479 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,970,386 bales; exports to France 692 162 bales; exports to the Continent 2,078,264 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

June 17.—Galveston, quiet at 7 5 16, net receipts 61 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 9-16, net receipts 4 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅞, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7¾, net receipts 15 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7⅛, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8 net receipts — bales; Savannah, dull at 7⅛, net receipts 76 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7⅛, net receipts 755 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7⅛, net receipts — bales; Memphis, firm at 7 5 16, net receipts 55 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 35 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7⅛, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Evening.—Flour was quiet but fairly steady; winter patents $4 45@4 75; winter straights $4 05@4 20. Wheat—Spot market was barely steady: No. 1 Northern 76⅛c; No. 1 Northern Duluth 77⅛c; options opened steady on cables, eased off under bearish weather and crop news, recovered on big clearances and a cash demand West, but finally broke under general realising and closed from ⅛c lower to ⅛@⅛c higher, the latter on distant months; No. 2 red June closed at 75⅛c; July 73⅛@74 11-16, closed 74⅛c; September 69 13-16 @70⅛c, closed 70⅛c. Corn—spot was steady; No. 2 29⅛c at elevator and 30⅛c afloat; options opened easy under rain news, rallied on good covering and bullish sentiment, but eased off with wheat and closed ⅛c net lower; June closed at 29⅛c; July 29 13-16@30c, closed 29⅞c; September 31 1-16@31⅛c, closed 31⅛c. Oats—spot steady; No. 2 22@22½c; options were fairly active and firm, easing off later with wheat and closing ⅛c net lower; July 22@22⅛c, closed 22⅛c. Pork steady. Lard firmer; Western steam $3 90; July $3 95, nominal; refined firm; Continent $4 25; South American $4 65; compound $3 12½@4 12½. Butter was quoted steady; Western creamery 11 @15c; do. factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 9½@12½c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15. Cheese steady; State large 8½@8¾; small fancy 8@8½; Western, part skims 4@6½; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs were steady; State and Pennsylvania 12@12½c; Western fresh 10½@11½c; Southern $3 40@3 70 per 30 dozen cases. Petroleum dull. Cotton seed oil steady. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 22@29c. Rice steady. Peanuts quiet. Tallow quiet; city ($2 per package) 3⅛c; country (packages free) 3⅛@3⅝c. Cabbages per crate $1 00@1 12½c. Tomatoes per carrier 75c@$1 25. Potatoes quiet; Southern $3 25@3 75 (new). Coffee—Spot Rio dull and weak; Cordova 11¼@17½c; sales of 1 000 bags Maracaibo on a basis of 14c for good Cucuta; 1 000 bags Rio No. 7 at 7c and freights. Sugar—raw steady; fair refining 3c; centrifugal 96 test 3⅛c; sales 5 700 bags centrifugal; 3 000 bags molasses, 700 bags Muscovado; 30 hogsheads and 872 bags, the price to be fixed by next sale; refined firm.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Wheat, after fluctuating over a range of 1c per bushel, closed at prices substantially unchanged from yesterday, good seaboard clearances and cash business, causing the market to recover from a decline caused by the favorable weather. Corn and oats were not so fortunate, however, losing ⅛c of their previous values. Provisions developed firmness and closed about 10c higher all around.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Cash quotations: Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69½@70½c; No. 3 spring 63@68⅞c; No. 2 red 73½@76½. Corn—No. 2, 24¾@25c. Oats—No. 2 18½; No. 2 white free on board 21¼@23½; No. 3 white free on board 20¾@22½c. Mess pork per barrel $7 55@7 60. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 67½@3 70. Short rib sides, loose, $4 25@4 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 62½@4 75. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—July 68⅜ 69, 67⅞, 68½; September 64½@64⅛, 64⅜, 64, 64⅛; December 66⅛, 67, 66½@66⅛, 66⅛c. Corn—June 24⅛, 24¾, 24⅛, 24⅛c; July 24⅜, 25⅛, 24⅞, 24⅞c; September 25⅛@26⅛, 26⅛, 25⅝, 26c. Oats—No 2 July 18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛c; September 18⅛@18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛. Mess pork—July $7 42½, 7 60, 7 40, 7 57½; September $7 55, 7 67½, 7 50, 7 65. Lard—July $3 60, 3 75, 3 60, 3 72½; September $3 72½, 3 85, 3 72½, 3 85. Short ribs—July $4 30, 4 40, 4 30, 4 40; September $4 35, 4 47½, 4 35, 4 47½.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; spot and month 76⅛c bid; July 70½@70½c; August 68⅛@69c; September 68½@68⅛c; Southern wheat by sample 75@78c. Corn firm; spot, month and July 29½@29½c; August 29½@29⅛c; September 30@30½c; steamer mixed 27⅛@27⅛c; Southern white 31@33c; do yellow 31½@33c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 26½@27c; No 2 mixed 23½@24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—4 P. M.—Cotton—spot, good business done and prices unchanged. American middling 4⅛d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export, and including 12 400 American. Receipts 2,000 bales, of which 800 were American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand, and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l m c): June 4 4 64d seller; June and July 4 3 64@4 4 64d buyer; July and August 4 3-64d buyer; August and September 4d seller; September and October 3 57 64d buyer; October and November 3 51 64d buyer; November and December 3 48 64@3 49 64d buyer; December and January 3 47 64d; January and February 3 47 64@3 48-64d seller; February and March 3 48 64d seller; March and April 3 48-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Ital barque La Mariuccia, 582 tons, Imba, Barbadoes, E Peschau & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 18, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

James W Bigelow, 486 tons, Bird, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Mary J Russell, 354 tons, Smith, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 317 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Crockett, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

La Mariuccia (Ital), 582 tons, Imba, E Peschau & Co.

Blenheim (Swed), 574 tons, Olsson, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Daphne, 505 tons, Madsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

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Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

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Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
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Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Nursery Decorations.

A small boy who has inherited a painter's propensities finds the joy of his life in his nursery decorations. Around the room above the washboards is stretched coarse brown paper about 30 inches wide. It resembles the now antiquated dado, but the boy has filled it with the conceits and fancies of his imagination. A box of water colors and a few colored crayons have been all that was needed to illustrate all the fairy tale and to create several original heroes unknown to the general public. As soon as one dado is used up or tired of another is tacked over it. Should any mother adopt a similar device we would offer the suggestion that hand and hand with this pleasure must go the teaching that no other walls are ever to be touched with crayon or brush.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fashion the Dictator In Dry Goods.

"Not only," said a mill agent, "do fashions change in a bewildering way, and a most expensive way to us manufacturers, but they have a way of changing so radically that new goods may be wholly unsalable if they bear any resemblance to the dress goods in demand last year. Why? Simply because a woman who buys a new dress wants a pattern and a color wholly different from those of her last year's frock, in order that there may be no question as to its being a new frock. She not only wants a different design, but a very different one, so that he, or, more probably, she, who runs may see that it is a new dress."—Philip G. Hubert, Jr., in Scribner's.

Maternity as a Learned Profession.

Motherhood, once a merely individual affair, has now become an organized profession. A mother can no longer be content with a knowledge of what food is good for her children; she must be an expert in dietetics; instead of singing those thoughtless lullabies she studies "the value of music in the development of character," and the artless fairy tales of her own youth must be co-ordinated by comparative folklore and a knowledge of the habits of "mothers of the submerged world," while the children's games are regulated not only by the mysteries of Froebel, but by the "principles of physical development."—Philadelphia Times.

Kissing In Iceland.

When you visit a family in Iceland, you must kiss each member, according to his age or rank, beginning with the highest and descending to the lowest, not even excepting the servants. On taking leave the order is reversed. You first kiss the servants, then the children and lastly the master and mistress. Both at meeting and parting an affectionate kiss on the mouth without distinction of rank, age or sex is the only mode of salutation known in Iceland.—Chicago Record.

When He's Down.

"You can't keep a good man down," said the proverb loving boarder.

"Not," said the typewriter boarder, "not unless he has a seat in the car. Then you can't get him up."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FASHIONS CHANGE

BUT

POZZONI'S

Complexion

POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

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As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

AMY ROBSART'S SONG.

From London town my lover came.
Robin a Dudley was his name.
I was a rose, a rose, said he,
And gathered me from off my tree.
I was a rose, most fair and red.
I am a rose whose sweets are shed.

I would my love from London town
Had never lightly ridden down.
Were there no roses there that he
Must come and pluck and shatter me?
My leaves are sear that were so green.
My leaves are wet with tears of teen.

Would God that I had never met
My lover, that has heart to set
Against my breast so sharp a sword.
Would God, instead of belted lord,
That I had loved some meaner clay,
Who loved me on to judgment day.

From London town my lover came
And set a country heart aflame,
Then left it lone to quench or burn
Because a queen must serve his turn.
Nay, but what boots me my disdain?
Would God my love would come again.

—Nora Hopper.

MUSIC AND THE HAIR.

The Effect of Vibrations Upon the Covering of the Head.

In a recent scientific assemblage a discussion took place upon the influence of sleep in skin diseases. One of the gentlemen who took part stated in his criticism of the paper which had been read that one might as well talk of the influence of music upon the growth of the hair. It would seem that the suggestion of a possible connection thus thrown out in a jesting way has been taken seriously. At least a correspondent of Le Temps has made the discovery that music of certain kinds does in reality prevent the hair from falling, while that produced by certain instruments has the most disastrous effects in causing rapid development of baldness. He finds that while composers are as prone as others to lose their hair at an early age those who play their compositions upon the piano preserve, if they do not acquire, a luxuriant growth of hair. On the other hand, wind instruments, and especially the cornet and trombone, are fatal to hirsute adornment. The violoncello and the harp keep the hair in pretty well, but the flute cannot be depended upon to preserve a strong growth after the fiftieth year of age.

A number of pianists, including Paderewski, are cited in confirmation of the pronounced influence of piano music. It has been admitted for some time that music has a certain therapeutic worth, and it will be recalled that Dr. Ferrand presented a report to the French academy on the physiological influence of music, pointing out in what ways it could be employed with therapeutic aims. Subsequently Dr. Betzchinsky reported an instance of night terrors in a child of 8 years, who was cured by having played to it each night music of a calming nature written in a minor key. A test was made after a few nights by omitting the music, and that night alone the child had an attack.

It has not as yet been determined just what key is most favorable to the prevention of an early bald state. Probably a reasonable way of settling the disputed point would be to make a few experiments on dogs, thus proving a tolerance for different strains and avoiding the horripilation to which some patients of refined tastes might be subjected. Wind instruments are always dangerous if the hair has not a good hold, while stiff haired people can stand anything. Possibly a good rule for any musician would be as soon as he finds his hair falling that he should cease playing for others.—Medical Record.

A Bare Faced Fad.

The fashion of the smooth face continues to increase in popularity, and mustaches are daily sacrificed to a fad which is not so well adapted to every man as a great many men evidently think. The style came from England. It became so much the proper thing in England for men to appear without hair on their faces that it was finally found necessary to forbid the practice in the army, as the loss of whiskers was spreading so rapidly that there promised to be a beardless army in a short while. Unbecoming styles of dress are unquestionably accepted when they are the mode. But it was usually thought that the selection of a mustache or a smooth face was founded on a deeper consideration of what made a man look well or the reverse. But that discrimination has been swept away now by the enthusiasm with which the unshaved lip has been declaimed as the right style.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Mark Twain and Lincoln.

Perhaps it were as well, says Charles Miner Thompson in The Atlantic, to attribute the popularity of Abraham Lincoln to his jokes as the vogue of Mark Twain to his extravagant foolery. In the conventional sense, Mark Twain is no more a literary artist than, in the conventional sense, Lincoln was a gentleman. But, in spite of lack of polish, Lincoln was great. May not Mark Twain, the writer, in spite of his crude literary manners, be great also? The mere possibility ought to be enough in itself to secure him sympathetic and serious consideration.

Cups and saucers are now all molded by mechanical appliances. The glaze is laid on, the finer qualities are hand painted and the cheaper are stamped with stencils ere the baking is done.

TENNESSEE EAGLES.

A NATURAL MOUNTAIN HOME FOR THE BIRD OF FREEDOM.

There He Is Hatched In Great Numbers and Sometimes Lives 160 Years—Mating and the Treatment of the Young—How They Are Captured.

There are many eagles in the Tennessee mountains, and there are mountaineers who are expert catchers of the young eaglets, who reap rich rewards in return for their perilous risks and adventures. Eagles make their eyries among the clefts and crags of the highest mountains of the state. They are found on the Stone mountain, the great Roane, 6,296 feet high; the Bald, 5,550 feet; the Great Smoky range, 6,636 feet; the Ballhead, 6,612 feet; on the Unaka, the Big Stone and others, none of them less than 5,000 feet above the level of the country at their feet.

Young eagles bring from $40 to $80, occasionally $100. Eagles that are of some age and of a great size (such are rarely captured, however) bring as high as $300 and $500. Eagles which have to be killed while trying to capture them are valuable to taxidermists, who always find an easy market for a great stuffed eagle. Their feathers, especially the wing and tail feathers, are sold for good prices.

The eagle builds its nest upon the top of a mighty tree growing far up on the mountain among the myriad of twining vines, or in the thickest and almost inaccessible growth of bushes and shrubs, or on the summit of a high rock. An eagle's nest is a large one always, and is strongly and comfortably built. Large sticks and branches are laid together, nearly flat, and bound with twining vines. The spacious inside is covered with hair and mosses so minutely woven together that no wind can enter. The mother bird lays two eggs, which are curiosities. The long end tapers down to a point. The color of the egg is a ground of brownish red, with many dots and spots upon it. The egg itself is proof of the wild and savage parentage.

An eagle lives from 80 to 160 years. The young birds are driven forth by their savage parents to scratch for themselves as soon as they are able to fly. No training is given them by the old bird. That is left to their wild instincts, which hunger and necessity develop. There is no going "back to the old home" for the young eagle. The mother bird tears up ever vestige of the nest where they have thriven since birth, and while they emit plaintive shrieks the old bird darts at them and pushes them off the crags or rocks, and to prevent falling they must take to their wings, and this is how they learn to fly. It takes three years for a young eagle to gain its full and complete plumage and strength.

Away up in the mountains the eagle finds it as hard to gain subsistence as do the grumblers of the plain. The precariousness of its existence and the wild manner in which food is gathered seem to give the bird ferocity as it grows older. They range among the mountains and valleys in pairs, their young never following, but doing the best they can. The stern, unsocial tyranny, beginning with the homeless and outcast eaglet, is continued in later years with their mates.

If the male bird be the stronger, the most of the prey belongs to him, and he allows the female to eat a paltry share between fierce thrusts of his beak at her. If the female is the stronger (and she generally is), the male bird cowers and winces under many a fierce blow from his unfeeling wife, no matter how small the morsel he gets. But when danger threatens, no human pair can battle so fiercely for each other as can two eagles. The breeding season begins about March, and each male has but one mate during his entire life. If the female is killed or captured, the surviving male becomes an eagle hermit and fiercer than ever.

They are often seen near their nests together, and when the sun is shining take their majestic flights straight toward that great ball of fire until they disappear from sight. Sitting upon the mountain side, their vision is so keen that they can see, far down the valley, a sheep or young goat, a big turkey or rooster, a small pig, rabbit, or large bird, and almost in the twinkling of an eye they descend suddenly upon their victim. One mighty grasp and a twist of their talons and the victim is dead, long before the eagle lays it down for a repast. An eagle can live two and three days, and even five days, upon a gorging meal. They prey upon all sorts of large birds, fish, lambs, kids and goats. Oftentimes, when a large calf or goat is to be attacked and carried off, four or six of them will unite and carry off the the carcass, when they will immediately begin to fight it out to see which of them is entitled to the choicest bits, and it is truly a survival of the fittest in such combats as these.

Eagles are captured by expert mountaineers, who spy upon the parent bird building her nest and wait for the breeding season. After a due time they scale the mountains, and, well armed for the inevitable fight with the parent birds, go to these mountain eyries. Oftentimes four men are required to let one of them down a steep precipice or cliff, while two of them, dead shots with the rifle, shoot and kill the old birds upon their first approach, for it fares ill with the daring robber who attempts to secure the young birds with none to protect but himself. In this way are many of the old birds killed for the taxidermists or for feathers, while the eaglets are borne away and caged for a good sale.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Cranky Ranges.

"Cranky ranges do not exist," said Miss Parloa. "They are like most of the cranky persons in the world, merely misunderstood. A cook complains that her range won't bake in the afternoon. Her mistress turns back the door in front of the fire grate and finds the space piled with ashes, absorbing the heat and dulling the fire, or she finds the chimney draft wide open, the heat sailing out over the roof to warm the world, but not the oven, or the oven drafts are wrongly set, or there are clinkers holding the heat, or something else. The range exemplifies an exact science. If all its parts are in working order, the fuel burning free and drafts properly adjusted, its usefulness must be uniform. A part of a housekeeper's knowledge should be a perfect comprehension of her particular range. When the millennium of electricity arrives, her labor will be lessened, but until then she must know her cook stove as she knows her sewing machine. If the coal clinkers, throw in a small lump of lime to burn with it, or two or three oyster shells. Insist that the fire shall be kept level with the inner top of the range, leaving a free draft over it. Clean the ovens often, and the spaces at their side. With careful attention there should never be any trouble."

A Bad Case.

"You wouldn't believe it, but Grampy has a bad case of swelled head."

"There must be some mistake."

"Not a bit of it; genuine old fashioned mumps on both sides."—Detroit Free Press.

Watches and Locomotives.

The accuracy of some parts of the locomotive is ten times finer than in the watch, but for absolute measurement the accuracy in the watch is almost three times as fine as in the locomotive.

POWER FROM OYSTER SOUP.

How an Ingenious Locomotive Engineer Saved His Train and Passengers.

He was more than an ordinarily accomplished liar for an amateur, and they all knew it when they asked him for a story.

"I can tell you how I once ran an engine and saved a trainload of people with an oyster stew if you want to know, but I don't think of anything more exciting than that," he said apologetically.

"That's good enough," they all declared. "Give us that."

"All right, then, here goes," he said as he settled back in his chair. "I was once engineer on a road that ran for a long distance through the forests of northern Wisconsin, and we were frequently bothered by forest fires. They were particularly bad at the time I speak of. One day I had run through one big blaze, only to find that there was a bigger one ahead. The worst of it was we were low on water, and there was no chance to fill the tank without dashing through the fire ahead of us. I sent the fireman out to see if we had enough to make the run, but he came back and told me the boiler was almost dry.

"I was puzzled for awhile. It was death to all of us I knew to stay there, but how to get out was the question. Suddenly a happy thought struck me. There was a milk car just behind the first baggage, and I made for it. 'How much milk have you got?' I says to the fellow in charge. 'About 40 cans, I guess,' he answered. 'Why do you ask?' 'Never mind,' says I. 'What's that in those cans in the corner?' 'Oysters,' he answered. 'But why do you want to know?' 'Never you mind,' I told him, and then I ordered the other train hands who had come up to see why we had stopped to tote that milk and those oysters up to the engine.

"They did it in spite of the kicking of the milkman, and when they had brought them up I ordered them all chucked into the tank. The conductor came up, too, and declared it was a funny notion to be making oyster stew in an engine boiler, when we were in danger of being burned alive, but I soon convinced him that it was necessary if we did not want to stay there and roast.

"Well, we finally dumped in all the milk and all the oysters and started ahead. You ought to have smelled the steam that came back into that engine cab. It would have made you think of an old time church festival. Whew! How that soup did smell! It made the engine jump, though, and that was all we wanted. We got up a great head of steam in no time, and the way we plunged through that next fire belt was a caution. As we pulled up at the station just beyond I opened up and began to whistle. A great cloud of oyster soup or vapor shot into the sky, of course, and didn't come down till we were far out of sight. Then it settled like a thick fog—oysters, soup and all. Everybody noticed it, of course, and there was a country scientist in the town who was sure it was the greatest phenomenon of the age. It was raining oyster soup up there he was sure, and the next issue of the weekly papers were full of it—not the soup, but the news of it. After the residents up that way had all swallowed it—not the soup, but the story—we told them about it, and that was the silliest looking scientist I ever saw."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Scotch Beau Brummel.

A Scotch weekly paper named Saint Mungo tells of the costume of some of the gentry who may be seen walking upon the fashionable streets of Edinburgh. One citizen is described as follows: "Mr. Theodore Napier is a well known figure in Edinburgh. He walks along Princes street in a kilt of royal Stewart or Lennox tartan and usually has a red coat with a dark vest, over the front of which he wears an embroidered belt of scarlet silk instead of plain leather. He is gorgeous with dirks, skene dhus, sporrans and other ornaments, and he lets his hair fall to his shoulders under a bonnet that is a cross between Glengary and Balmoral and trimmed with feathers."

The burgher who strides along Princes street, bearing these accouterments, is not a crank. He is a level headed, well composed, thoughtful and wealthy gentleman, standing high in Edinburgh society. Suppose that a man thus appareled and caparisoned were to walk along our streets! What a time there would be! Within the past few years, or since the introduction of bicycling, golfing and other funny sports, some of the men and women in American cities wear costumes the like of which were not to be seen in the old times. But for all that we doubt whether Mr. Theodore Napier of Edinburgh would greatly enjoy life in this country if he appeared in the public street in the fixtures described by Saint Mungo.

Some idea of the magnitude of the coal resources of Huerfano county, Colo., may be formed when it is stated that there are about 40,000 acres, and each acre contains 100,000 tons, or a total of 4,000,000,000 tons—an amount almost beyond comprehension.

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WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 14 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 28 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 17pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 38am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 20am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 20am
Arrive Shelby	....	1 13pm
Arrive Ellenboro	....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 30pm

†8 40 a m	Leave......Hamlet......Arrive	8 20pm
10 00 a m	Arrive......Cheraw......Leave	†6 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 57pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 35pm
Arrive Monroe	5 55 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 29 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 30pm
Leave Hamlet	8 10 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	8 46 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	....
Leave Lumberton	9 51 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*9 15 am	*11 30pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 16am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*4 48am	*9 35pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05 am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15 pm	3 40am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

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IN EFFECT JUNE 10TH, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2. Daily
Leave Wilmington	12 15 p m
Arrive Fayetteville	3 35 "
Leave Fayetteville	3 45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 47 "
Arrive Sanford	5 02 "
Leave Sanford	5 05 "
Leave Climax	6 54 "
Arrive Greensboro	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	7 45 "
Leave Stokesdale	8 33 "
Leave Walnut Cove	9 08 "
Leave Rural Hall	9 30 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	11 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1.
Leave Mt. Airy	5 25 a m
Leave Rural Hall	6 50 "
Leave Walnut Cove	7 19 "
Leave Stokesdale	7 53 "
Arrive Greensboro	8 40 "
Leave Greensboro	9 00 "
Leave Climax	9 29 "
Leave Sanford	11 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	12 42 p m
†Arrive Fayetteville	12 45 "
Leave Fayetteville	1 15 "
Arrive Wilmington	4 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	7 45 a m
Arrive Maxton	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	9 17 "
Leave Red Springs	9 37 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 p m
Leave Hope Mills	5 02 "
Leave Red Springs	5 42 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed. Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	7 40 a m
Leave Climax	9 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	10 30 "
Leave Greensboro	10 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	12 30 p m
Arrive Madison	1 10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed. Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	2 10 p m
Leave Stokesdale	3 05 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Greensboro	5 45 "
Leave Climax	6 57 "
Arrive Ramseur	8 35 "

†MEALS.

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with Carolina Central Railroad, at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

je 10 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	June 19
CROATAN,	Saturday,	June 26

Wilmington for New York.

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	June 26
CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 3

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	June 22
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	June 29

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

je 16 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans on improved city real estate. ma 5 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.51 a m, Goldsboro 11.08 a m, Wilson 12.06 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.46 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.40 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.29 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.43 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.48 night, Charleston 5.20 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6.10 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.31 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 11.20 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.18 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.45 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.29 p m, arrive Florence 7.00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.10 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.48 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 40 a m, Creston 5 34 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

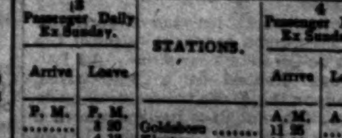
NORTH BOUND 46	NORTH BOUND 48	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 47	SOUTH BOUND 25
A M	P M		P M	P M
	3 00	—WILMINGTON— Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	8 35
9 30		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		10 25
11 00	3 50	Lv	10 48	10 25
11 55	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 30
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 12 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING EAST. Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING WEST. Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
	4 19	Kinston	10 28	
5 18	5 26	Newbern	9 17	9 27
6 27	6 42	Morehead City	8 00	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

ma 27 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Cures in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

jan 22

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1897

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Not Likely That It Will Be Ratified by the Senate at the Present Session.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that the committee would take up the Hawaiian treaty at its next regular meeting, which will be held on Wednesday of next week, but that no special meeting would be held for that purpose. He said that the treaty would, in any event, be held in committee a sufficient length of time to permit all sides to be heard, but that the time would be controlled somewhat by the indications as to whether the Senate would consider the treaty at the present session. On this latter point the Senator declined to advance an opinion.

The impression is now prevalent in the Senate, even by the friends of annexation, that the treaty cannot be ratified at the present session, if there is any such opposition as promised. The programme now is that the treaty will be reported from the committee and that after the Tariff bill has passed it will be called up. The Senate will be asked if a time for a vote can be fixed, and upon objections by the opponents of the treaty its friends will say they are content to allow it to lie over until the next session. One reason for not pressing the treaty in the face of opposition is, that the sentiment which may be only partially opposed to the treaty will be crystallized, which is not desirable. It is also believed that Senators who are now undecided may become influenced favorably, after mature consideration and after finding out what the drift of sentiment is in their States. It is well known that Senators cannot be held here after the Tariff bill is passed, in the hot weather.

TRAIN-WRECKERS CAUGHT.

Attempted to Hold Up and Rob a Passenger Train on the B. & O. R. R.—One of the Men Fatally Shot.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—E. P. Garner, car accountant of the Wabash Railway with offices in East St. Louis, brought to this city to-day details of an attempt to wreck and rob a Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern train on a culvert between Odin and Salem, Ill., about sixty-five miles east of St. Louis by piling ties on the track.

Mr. Garner says there were three men involved in the attempted wrecking of the train and two of them were caught, one being fatally shot. The would-be robbers are residents of Salem, and were known about the village as hard characters. Abe Tweed, the robber who was shot, was out on parole from Chester, Ill. Thomas Schumacker, the other man captured, is an ex-convict from the Indiana penitentiary, on his own confession.

These two men, the one who escaped and a fourth, banded together not long ago to do a general business in the criminal line. After they had planned the hold-up on the New York express on the B. & O. Southwestern, the men had a difference and the plans were broken up in a row. One of them told Sheriff Barnes, upon the sheriff's promise to protect him and not divulge his name, of the plan to wreck and loot the train.

S. C. DISPENSARY LAW.

A Case Made to Test the Validity of the Original Package Decision of the United States Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17.—The Dispensary law of South Carolina is to be brought before the courts once more. This afternoon J. S. Pinkussohn's "original package" agency was seized by the State authorities, the proprietor taken before a magistrate and his store closed. This action is taken under Section 22 of the Dispensary law, which declares that any place other than a State dispensary in which liquors are sold shall be considered a public nuisance. It is probable that the case is made to test the validity of the "original package" decision recently issued in the United States courts. Pinkussohn's agency was the first to be opened under the decision, and it is evidently the intention of the State to attempt to break down the original "package business," which is rapidly springing up under the court's recent decree.

MASTER MECHANICS.

The Association Elected Officers and Adjourned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 17.—The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, which has been in convention at Old Point Comfort since Tuesday, adjourned this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The attendance at the last session was exceedingly small, less than 75 of the 600 members being present. The principal business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Pulaski Leeds, Louisville & Nashville, Louisville, Ky.

First Vice President—Robert Quayle, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago.

Second Vice President—J. H. McConnell, Union Pacific, Omaha, Neb.

Third Vice President—W. G. Morris, Chesapeake & Ohio, Richmond, Va.

Treasurer—J. N. Barr, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Milwaukee, Wis.

The selection of a meeting place for the next convention was referred to the executive committee.

ITALIANS AND FRENCHMEN.

Police and Troops Called Upon to Quell a Disturbance Between Workmen.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, June 17.—In a fight between Italian and French workmen at Barcarin near St. Louis du Rhone, yesterday, two Frenchmen were killed. The district is intensely excited and the police are taking steps to quell further disturbances.

Another affray between French and Italian workmen has taken place at Los Salins de Gironde, near Arles. An Italian was stabbed by a Frenchman, whereupon the French population made an onslaught upon the Italians, who fled for refuge to Basse Comargue. Troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance. Later dispatches from Arles announce that affairs are becoming quieter at Los Salins de Gironde and that work is being resumed there.

Peter Maher, the pugilist, yesterday made application for a license to marry Miss Agnes Torphey, of Philadelphia. The wedding is expected to take place to-day.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The Cotton Schedule Under Consideration—Manufacturers to be Compensated for the Placing of Raw Cotton on the Dutiable List—A Brief Speech in Favor of Cuba in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate made greater progress to-day on the Tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed, namely schedule H. on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the Senate to the flax schedule, with the important wool schedule standing next.

The portion of the bill passed to-day is substantially the same as that reported, the committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Senator Vest, were systematically rejected by majorities varying from five to ten. Senator Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the Senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for additional duty of three cents on each bottle or jug, and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

The paragraph on cherry juice, etc., was modified by the committee to include the House provision "containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol," and thus agreed to.

The first paragraph of the cotton manufacturers' schedule, cotton thread and yarn, was contested by Senator Jones of Arkansas. He spoke at length on the ability of the American cotton manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without high duty.

Senator Mills of Texas declared that every pound of cotton grown in this country could be manufactured in American factories if the elements of cotton production—dyes, machinery, coal, etc.—were not so heavily taxed.

Senator Vest commended Republican Senators to the views of James G. Blaine, "the greatest apostle of protection that ever lived in the United States," expressed in 1881, that there was no reason why the American cotton manufacturer could not compete with England for the cotton production of the world.

The debate, although on the first paragraph on the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, renewed attention to the division among Democratic Senators on certain duties including cotton, and defended his course as in line with Democratic principle and the Chicago platform.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, offered an amendment in the nature of a test on the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton thread and yarns. Rejected 20 to 30. Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, voted with the Republicans in the negative. The Democratic Senators, Bacon, Clay, McLaurin and Tillman, who had voted for a duty on raw cotton were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton.

After this contest, rapid progress was made on the cotton schedule, the paragraphs being agreed to as reported. When the paragraphs relating to cotton cloth, from 200 to 300 threads to the square inch and exceeding 300 threads was reached, Senator Jones moved to substitute the Wilson rates, which were about a half a cent a yard less. This brought out a speech from Senator Butler, of North Carolina, against the bill as a class measure.

Senator Jones' amendment on cotton cloths was rejected, 18 to 27.

Senator Vest stated as to the item of hose, shirts, drawers, etc., that the heavy duties were imposed on the low grades of goods used by the poor. Amendments proposed by him and Senator Jones embodying the Wilson rates, were rejected. That on stockings was defeated, 23 to 31.

Senator Allison proposed a new paragraph with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, would probably require an entire overhauling of the cotton schedule at a later stage. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than number ten, single, and the goods manufactured thereof, the duty shall be ten per cent. in addition to rates of the cotton schedule.

Senator Vest said this was a direct result of the action in placing a duty on raw cotton. It was a part of the interdependent trust of the protective system.

Senator Vest declared that at the outset Senator Aldrich had said the committee amendments reduced the House rates, while, under the influence of the caucus, these reductions were being abandoned and the House rates accepted.

Senator Allison answered that history was repeating itself, and he recalled amid amusement the trouble over the Wilson bill debate.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, said he was one of the Democrats voting for a duty on raw cotton. He avowed that he wanted the bill loaded heavily as possible, so as to disgust the people and have them "turn you out." If his Democratic associates could get any consolation by twitting him for voting for his section in this "general game of grab" well and good. As to the Republican Senators he warned them that no tariff bill would bring prosperity which gave compensatory duties to the manufacturers out of the pockets of the people.

Senator Allison's new paragraph paving the way for compensatory rates on account of placing a duty on raw cotton was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 26.

The vote was a party one, the five Democrats—Bacon, Clay, McLaurin, McEnery and Tillman—voting in the negative with their associates. This completed the cotton schedule, and the Senate was up to schedule I, flax, hemp, and jute and manufactures thereof.

It was now 4.15, and as exceptionally rapid progress had been made, Senator Allison agreed to lay aside the bill. An executive session was held before adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was in session an hour and a half to-day, most of the time being taken up with roll calls. Mr. Sulzer, of New York, Democrat, succeeded in injecting into the proceedings a brief speech in favor of Cuba, in which he denounced Weyler as a "thief" and a "murderer."

After the approval of the journal, which was not accomplished without a contest, Mr. Sulzer said he desired to known what had become of his "monster petition" on Cuba. That petition, he declared, contained hundreds of thousands of names. He proceeded to denounce the condition of the House and its inability to act upon important questions. He characterised General Weyler as a "thief, murderer and the greatest enemy to humanity the world has ever known." He had reason to believe, he said, that if the belligerency resolution were placed on its passage it would go through by an overwhelming majority.

When the gavel fell at the end of five minutes, Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Republican, secured a minute. No one had more sympathy for Cuba than himself, he was saying, when Speaker Reed good naturedly called him to order and asked him to confine his remarks to the bill under consideration. Mr. Stone begged the indulgence of the chair to be allowed to correct a statement made by Mr. Sulzer to the effect that the "monster petition" contained "hundreds of thousands" of names. "The clerk counted the signatures," said he, "and there were exactly 14,669."

The House at this point passed the Oklahoma Relief bill and then adjourned.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Large Attendance at the Exposition—Preparations for the Confederate Reunion Next Week.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—Two events to-day attracted a large attendance at the Exposition, though the weather was hot. Fully one thousand of the most prominent citizens of Knoxville were present to assist in the formal opening of the beautiful building erected by citizens of Knoxville. Gov. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, his staff and party visited the Exposition to day. The Governor's visit is an official one, as well as a pleasure trip, in connection with the Confederate reunion next week, and he desires no special display. He and his party were escorted by the Fourth Regiment, Virginia National Guards, to the grounds and spent the day sight-seeing. The ladies of the party were given an informal reception in the Woman's building and the Governor and staff reviewed the Virginia troops at 7 o'clock. To-night Governor O'Ferrall and party were given a reception at the grounds by Mrs. Ira Gordon, commissioner from Virginia, and Mrs. Mary P. McGuire, which was a society event.

To-morrow and Saturday a large number of officials representing the different State organizations of the United Confederate Veterans are expected. They come in advance of the camps to prepare for the arrival of the thousands expected next week, the re union beginning June 22. The city is being liberally decorated. Monday there will be a general decoration. Governor O'Ferrall is the most prominent arrival. Much talk has been caused by the declination of Gen. Gordon to stand again for election as commander-in-chief, and while no candidates are announced, there is a great deal of discussion of Congressman Joe Wheeler for the place. Active committees are at work preparing for the entertainment of the old soldiers, and it is expected that more than fifty thousand will attend. Arrangements are being made for a procession with 10,000 veterans in line. Gen. W. H. Jackson has announced that he will retire from a major generalship.

BICYCLE CONTEST.

The Hottest Fifteen Mile Race Ever Run in America.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 17.—Jimmy Michael, the Welshman, beat Eddie McDuffee on the Charles River Park track this afternoon in the hottest fifteen mile bicycle race ever run in America, and at the same time established a new fifteen mile paced competition record of 29 minutes and 19 seconds. McDuffee led all through the race up to the last quarter of the thirteenth mile, when his pacers became worn out and the little Welshman, behind a fast triplet, forged ahead and won by 100 yards. The weather conditions were well nigh perfect, there being only a slight breeze, and 15,000 people enjoyed the sport. By the conditions of the Michael-McDuffee race, each man was allowed as many pacers as he pleased, and the pacers were allowed to ride all sorts of machines. The result of this was that there were three sextets, two quints, three or four quads and a number of triplets, all on the track at nearly the same time. As fast as the men on one machine became tired another lot took up the unwearied racer and carried him along. McDuffee's pacers were nearly all on the sextets and quints, while two triplets did good work for Michael.

INVITATION TO M'KINLEY

To Attend a Reunion of Ex Confederates in Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A delegation of the Southern Patriotic Legion of the Shenandoah valley of Virginia called on the President to-day to invite him to attend a reunion of their organization at Harrisonburg, Va., next Fall. This is the league of ex-Confederates which visited President McKinley at Canton before the election and afterward. On their last trip he promised to honor them with a visit. He told them to-day that he would be glad to attend it they could postpone the reunion to next year. If they insisted, he said, he would go this Fall, but thought it best as he had just been down that way to put off the visit until next year. The committee agreed to a postponement of the reunion.

THE TARIFF MATTER.

Indications That Republicans Will Withdraw the Internal Revenue Provisions in the Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Some of the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance said to-day that henceforth they would interpose no objection to the rapid disposal of the Tariff bill. They will suggest amendments and ask votes on them for the purpose of making a record, but there will, if they can control the matter, be no long speeches on the schedules with the possible exceptions of wool, hides, the reciprocity paragraph which the Republicans have promised to report, and a few other sections. The indications now are that the Republicans will withdraw the internal revenue provisions of the bill.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Admitted Killing His Uncle and Another Man Fifteen Years Ago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A special from Paintsville, Ky., says: Washington Craft, the Primitive Baptist minister on trial in the Floyd circuit for the murder of Loudell Higgins, fourteen years ago, was placed on the witness stand to-day. He denied having killed Higgins, claiming he was forty miles away at the time the deed was committed.

On cross-examination Craft broke down and admitted killing his uncle, Wiley Craft, and William Cook, fifteen years ago. Craft has long been suspected of killing these men.

Hon Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, the newly appointed minister to Spain was yesterday in consultation with the President and formally accepted the office. The new minister declined to say when he intends to start for Madrid.

NOT EXACTLY RIGHT is the way thousands of people feel. It is because their blood is poor. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, will promptly set them right.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists.

HAWAII ANNEXATION.

THE QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS DON'T LIKE IT.

Ex-Queen Lil Enters Vigorous Protest Against the Action of the Executive, and Asks the Senate Not to Ratify the Treaty.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon ex Queen Liliuokalani filed the following protest in the office of the Secretary of State. It was delivered into the hands of Secretary John Sherman by Mr. Joseph Heleluhe, representing the native Hawaiians, duly commissioned by two of their patriotic leagues. Mr. Heleluhe was accompanied by Capt Julius A. Palmer, the American secretary of Liliuokalani. Mr. Sherman treated the bearers most courteously, but gave no indications of his action in the matter. The protest is as follows:

I, Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, by the will of God named heir apparent on the tenth day of April, A. D., 1877, and by the grace of God, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1893, do hereby protest against the ratification of a certain treaty, which, so I am informed, has been signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney, purporting to cede those islands to the territory and dominion of the United States. I declare such a treaty to be an act of wrong toward the native and part-native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights, both toward my people and toward friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown, and, finally, an act of gross injustice to me:

Because, the official protests made by me on the 17th day of January, 1893, to the so-called provisional government, was signed by me and received by said government with the assurance that the case was referred to the United States of America for arbitration.

Because, that protest and my communications to the United States government immediately thereafter expressly declares that I yielded my authority to the forces of the United States in order to avoid bloodshed, and because I recognized the futility of a conflict with so formidable a power.

Because, the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and envoy commanded by them, reported, in official documents, that my government was unlawfully coerced by the forces, diplomatic and naval, of the United States; that I was at the date of their investigations the constitutional ruler of my people.

Because, such decision of the recognized magistrates of the United States was officially communicated to Sanford B. Dole, and said Dole's resignation requested by Albert S. Willis, the recognized agent and minister of the government of the United States.

Because, neither the above named commission, nor the government which sends it, has ever received any such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii, but derives its assumed powers from the so-called committee of public safety, organized on and about the said 17th day of January, 1893, said committee being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship. Not one single Hawaiian was a member thereof or in any way participated in the demonstration leading to its existence.

Because, my people, about forty thousand in number, have in no way been consulted by those, three thousand in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii, and excluding those imported for the demands of labor about the same proportion of the inhabitants.

Because, said treaty ignores not only the civic rights of my people, but further the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the four million acres composing the territory said treaty offers to annex, one million or 915,000 acres has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the private property of the constitutional monarchy, subject to a control in no way differing from other items of a private estate.

Because, it is proposed by said treaty to confiscate said property, technically called the crown lands, those legally entitled thereto either now or in succession receiving no consideration whatever for estates their title to which has been always undisputed and which is legitimately in my name at this date.

Because, said treaty ignores not only all professions of perpetual amity and good faith made by the United States in former treaties with the sovereigns representing the Hawaiian people, but all treaties made by those sovereigns with other and friendly powers, and it is thereby in violation of international law.

Because, by treating with the parties claiming at this time the right to cede said territory of Hawaii the government of the United States receives such territory from the hands of those whom its own magistrates (legally elected by the people of the United States and in office in 1893) pronounced fraudulently in power and unconstitutionally ruling Hawaii.

Therefore, I, Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, do hereby call upon the President of that nation to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority, to withdraw said treaty (ceding said islands) from further consideration. I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty, and I implore the people of this great and good nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain the representatives in such acts of justice and equity as may be in accord with the principles of their forefathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to Him who judgeth righteously I commit my cause.

Done at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this seventeenth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

LILIUOKALANI.

Joseph Heleluhe, Wekeki Heleluhe, Julius A. Palmer, witnesses to signature.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

A Settlement Accepted by the Peace Conference and the Porte.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 18.—The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says; It is reported here to-night (Thursday) that the peace conference and the Porte have accepted a settlement, giving Turkey either the town of Ligaria, southeast of Milouna, or Nezeros, north of Larissa."

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says the Porte has abandoned the policy of delay and decided to accept the advice of the Powers.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Grand Lodge Adjourned—Appreciation Expressed of the Honor Bestowed On Thos. D. Meares, of North Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 17.—The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, transacted routine business to-day, such as appointment of committees, resolutions of thanks, etc. A resolution introduced by Representative D. Schenck, Jr., of Greensboro, expressed appreciation of the honor bestowed on Thomas D. Meares, of North Carolina, in his recent election to the position of Supreme Master of Exchequer. The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Ed. Kilgore Shot to Death by Miss Fanny Jackson and Her Brothers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PARIS, TEXAS, June 17.—Ed. Kilgore, a contractor and builder, met his death at the hands of Miss Fanny Jackson and her three brothers to day. Kilgore was sitting in the waiting-room at Ladonia station, when Miss Jackson, accompanied by a sister and three brothers, entered, the men taking positions at the doors. The girl drew a revolver and fired at Kilgore. The bullet went wild and struck her brother, Brode Jackson, in his forehead, killing him instantly.

Kilgore dashed down the railroad track behind some freight cars. Bud Jackson, another brother, intercepted him and shot him in the back. After Bud Jackson had emptied his revolver, Miss Jackson walked up and fired three more shots into Kilgore, exclaiming: "You coward, you have slandered me long enough."

Examination showed that nine shots had taken effect, any one of which would have proved fatal.

WARM WIRELETS

John J. Deyer has made application for appointment as collector of customs at Newport News, Va.

The University of Georgia and the University of Virginia played a poor game of ball at Atlanta. The score was Virginia 16; Georgia 4.

The Rev. Father Kneipp, known throughout the world for his water cure, who has been suffering for some time past, died at Woerisholen yesterday.

The A. R. U. was yesterday formally adjudged by E. V. Debs and his followers to be a corpse and the Social Democracy of America is the name of the organization which is to take its place.

The grounds of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society, historically known as Camp Lee, were sold yesterday to Mr. John L. Williams, the banker, for $50,000. The society owes about $70 000 all told.

More than 1,000 members of the Scheutzen corps from all over the United States sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamship Augusta Victoria. Among the number were many of America's crack sharpshooters, who are going to take part in the international shoot of sharpshooters, which begins at Nuremburg, Germany, on July 4th.

GRAPES AND THE APPENDIX.

The Little Seeds Are Not So Dangerous as Has Been Claimed.

Things have been said about the baneful and delicious juice of the grape ever since the olden time when Noah found out about it and came thereby to grief, but even before that men ate grapes, and only within the last decade have they been talked to about that. It is only since surgeons began to make money hunting for grape seeds in the vermiform appendix that people have been afraid to eat grapes and to eat them straight.

It now appears that in all the thousands of cases famous, and possibly in some cases infamous, in which this new fashioned surgical operation has been performed there is not one case in which a grape seed or any other little bullet shaped thing has been found in the vermiform appendix. The whole interior of the appendix is only big enough to admit a medium sized darning needle. Nobody knows what it is there for, but it must have been useful at some time. It is a case of the survival of the unfit, like the wisdom teeth, which are of so little use to most people, and the tonsils, which cause so much trouble now and then.

The tonsils and the appendix are both unused parts of the body and peculiarly liable to disease because they are not strengthened by use. If inflammation attacks them, they are unable to resist. Thus many diseases which have been ascribed to peritonitis or colic or a mysterious providence of some kind have been due to the diseased condition of this little useless organ of the human system, and if the trouble had been discovered in time the appendix could have been removed, and all would have been well.

The remedy, therefore, is not in avoiding grape seeds, which do not cause the trouble, but in keeping as well and as strong as possible, and in case of sudden illness calling a reliable doctor, who will know what the matter is. Somebody once said that most people use a doctor to enable them to sin against the laws of nature with impunity. But that is a bad use for him.—Washington Times.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Germantown, Pa., Was Once Called the Capital of the Country.

A pupil in the Boys' Grammar school, on Lafayette street, Germantown, was asked by his teacher "when the first congress occupied the Germantown academy, located on West School lane." It was a puzzle, of course, to the young scholar, who was at a loss to find anything in print verifying such an event. The facts, however, from which the false impression has frequently obtained are as follows: The government of the United States was first inaugurated in New York in 1789, but by act of congress Philadelphia was made the capital of the nation from 1790 until 1800. In 1793 the yellow fever became epidemic in this city, and it was in October of that year that the governor of Pennsylvania asked the board of trustees to accommodate the house of assembly, and a similar request for quarters came from congress.

At the November meeting following the board proffered to congress the choice of the school building, but there is no minute evidence to show that congress accepted the generous offer. At this time Washington resided in Germantown, and the town was spoken of as the government place of the state, and also of the United States. Jefferson, then secretary of state, and Randolph, attorney general, occupied the building, some years ago torn down to extend the site on which the National bank now stands, at Main street and School lane.

So, with Washington, Thomas Jefferson and John Randolph residing in Germantown, it is not strange that the conclusion should be formed that congress was in session at the same time. Although the Germantown academy never had the honor of accommodating congress, a few years later, in 1798, when the yellow fever made its appearance again in this city, the banks of North America and of Pennsylvania did find a temporary place of safety in the old academy.—Philadelphia Record.

Lace Lappets.

If you know anybody who has a pair of old fashioned lace lappets, says a fashion writer, you may recommend her to utilize these in the following fashion: On the next evening or dinner gown the lappets may begin almost touching each other at the waist, and, gradually parting, form a trimming down the front of the skirt, ending in immense quadruple bows of satin ribbon, which must be stabbed through with diamond buttons or clasps, or, another way, as the cookery books say, line the lappets with velvet or satin of some bright color and turn them into bretelles, crossing the shoulders and meeting just above the waist, back and front. Should any one wish to insult and vulgarize her beautiful old lace with a touch of modernity she can buy rhinestones or imitation emeralds, sapphires or rubies and sew them all over it.

A TELEPATHIC EXPERIMENT.

How to Demonstrate This Curious Power by a Simple Device.

A very interesting experiment in the fascinating science of telepathy, vouched for as being sure to "come out right" by such high authority as Hudson, author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena" and other works of the same order, may be tried at any time by our readers.

One of these very next evenings, when the family are comfortably settled after dinner or supper, the experimenter should introduce the subject of mind reading or telepathy, which will usually create an interest even in the most inveterate reader of the evening paper or the latest novel devourer, curled up in her favorite corner. Now will be the opportunity to become a hero even in one's own household, for we are told that, like a good recipe for cake or what not, if directions given below are strictly followed success is sure.

Let a circle be formed by a few persons joining hands, and one member of the circle be securely blindfolded, that is in such a way that he will enter into a darkness so dense that it may "be felt." To secure this desired trick darkness, fold a pair of kid gloves into several thicknesses and place like a pad one over each eye, with an ample handkerchief bound tightly over all and around the head. Now let a card be selected at random from a pack, take great care that no one sees any other card of the pack, even for an instant, then place where all can see it except of course the blind man. The rest of the circle must now fix their minds and gaze upon the card with every bit of earnestness they have in their nature. In the meantime the blind man must put himself into a quiet, passive "Barkis is willin'" state of mind. He will soon begin to see (scientific authority for this, remember,) indistinct objects floating in the darkness. Soon they will begin to take shadowy shape, then disappear, take more definite form, and finally the card selected will appear.

Mr. Hudson declares that out of the six in the company when he witnessed this experiment each scored a sufficient number of successes to remove the result from the domain of coincidence. It is well to bear in mind that sometimes the information is conveyed from one mind to another allegorically, for instance, during the evening mentioned the ten of diamonds appeared as ten flashing diamonds.

Surely this is well worth a trial.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Properly Boiled Meat.

To boil meat so as to retain the juices and soluble salts, and yet cook it sufficiently, it should be plunged into boiling water and boiled rapidly for about ten minutes. After this fast cooking the kettle must be pushed over to the back of the fire, where its contents will simmer gently. This tends to coagulate the outer rind of the meat so that the juices cannot escape. If meat is treated in this manner, the inside will be found juicy and tender, but if the meat is allowed to boil it will be found hard and chippy, the goodness having all boiled out of it.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Land—I will sell at reasonable price for cash, two small tracts wood land (27 and 38 acres) within one mile of Railroad Depot. Suitable for trucking. Call on or address W. B. Southerland, Rosehill, N. C. fr su tu je 18 3t

1,000 thousand yards of Linen Suiting just arrived. A park drive in Checked and Striped Dimity; also Valenciennes, Edgings and Embroideries, at J. J. Shepard, 18 Market street. je 16 tf

Watermelons—Another car load of those fine delicious Watermelons for sale to-morrow at the spur track on Dock street. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 15 tf

For Sale—The Cottage on Carolina Beach known as the Castle, Six rooms. Cost over $1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 11 tf

Watermelons—Received this a. m. car load Melons. Will be closed out at wholesale and retail foot of Dock street. W. J. Kirkham & Co. je 10 tf

Prices to suit the hard times. Fine Candies, Ice Cream and Fresh Fruits can be had at Andrew Mavronichols', 705 North Fourth street. Order left Saturday for Ice Cream delivered Sunday. Bell 'Phone 346. my 30 tf

For Sale—One small hand Job Press, size 5¼x 1¾. Brand new. Write or call for particulars. Wilmington Stamp Works, 13 Princess street. my 23 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty. my 15 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 808 Princess street. I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 18 years experience. J. B. Farrar. my 11 3m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 93 mar 13 tf

Haydon, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House.

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Sportsmen AND Tourists!

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Seaboard Air Line

Reaches All the Famous

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Summer Tourist Tickets On Sale at all Stations.
Stop Over Privileges Allowed All Tourists.

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SOLID PULLMAN VESTIBULED LIMITED —TRAINS—

Train Service Unequalled.

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General Offices—Portsmouth, Va.
je 1 tf

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT A. D. BROWN'S, No. 29 North Front St.

Gent's Furnishings.

Just six dozen of these celebrated

Shirts, beautifully laundered, perfect fitting and just your size, only $1 each.

Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, long and short sleeves, elegant quality, and only 25 and 50c each.

Gentlemen's Gauze Drawers, perfect fitting, any size, only 25 and 50c pair.

A special line of Gentlemen's Half Hose, Onyx Black, only 15c pair.

Ladies' Gauze and Ribbed Vests, 5c to 50c each.

Ladies's Bath Suits and Caps in Flannel and Mohair, $3.00 to $6.00 each.

Summer Corsets, all sizes, only 50c pair.

50 rolls Matting on Tuesday's steamer.

We have just received 12 dozen Negligee Shirts for gentlemen. Call and see them. They are only $1.00 each.

Dry Goods at a Price.

I HAVE JUST CLOSED OUT the whole stock of Mr. R. M. McIntire, on Princess street, at a very low price for cash, and now I can make it interesting for shoppers that need nice goods at low prices. It is an old established fact that he carried nice goods, new fresh styles, tasty patterns, and he sold them at his price. And now I will sell them at your price.

Double-fold Dress Novelties he sold at 20c, now at 12½c; his 15c styles at 10c; his big stock of fine Silkalines, worth at his price 12½ and 15c, now at 10c.

Corset Waist Covers at 25c, his price 40c.

Ladies' Ready-made Gowns at 45, 50, 69, 75c, $1.00 and 1 25.

Ladies' Skirts at 45, 50, 69c.

Ladies' Pants at 40, 50, 69c a pair.

Ladies' Gauze Shirts at 4, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 25; Ladies' short sleeve fine bleached Balbriggan Shirts at 25c; long sleeve Balbriggan at 45c.

Gent's Percale Shirts at 38, 45, 50, 60, 75 and 90c. All styles of Gent's Underwear from 20c to 50c each.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of Linen, at $1.00 each; Brilliantine at $2.25; Silk at $4 50 and 6 00. We have a beautiful line at all prices.

GENT'S CRASH LINEN SUITS at $1.90 a Suit; better at $2.87 a Suit.

Summer Coats at 45, 50c; Alapaca at $1.00; better at $1 75.

Coats and Vests. Alapaca, at $2 50; Secilian Silk at $5 00; Blue Serge at $4 50.

A beautiful line Gent's Suits from $3 00, 4.50, 5.00, and up to 7.50 10.00, 12 50.

MEN'S HATS—We have them in all styles, from the brown Fur Crush Hat at 25c, to the Alpine extra made English Fur at 50c. French Alpine at 75, 90c and $1.00.

Straw Hats at your own price, boys and girls. The big Palmetto Hat for men and boys at 10c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at 40, 50, 69, 95c, $1.00, 1.25.

Fine line narrow Lace from 15, 25, 35, 40, 50c up to $1 25 a dozen yards in white, cream and butter; Insertion to match.

A big line of fine Embroidery and Insertion to match just received, very low, all the way from 3c to 60c per yard.

Silk Gloves and Mits—Mits at 15, 25, 40 and 60c a pair; Gloves from 10, 15, 25 to 50c. Fine line of Ladies' and Children's tan, white and black Hose.

You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
je 13 tf

The "Dangler Vapor Oil Stove."

It Makes Cooking a "Midsummer Night Dream."

No Heat, Ashes, Dust, Smoke.

We Invite the Ladies Especially to Call and See Their Working.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO
je 17 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	May 14th, '96.	May 14th, '97
Deposits	$515,000	$599,500
Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. je 13 tf

Depositors In The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will please call at the office of the Company and have interest entered on pass-book for quarter ending June 1st. The Savings Bank has paid its depositors in interest within the past year $9,269.20.
Did you get any of that money? If not, why not?

Paid In Capital $25,000. Surplus $7,500.
je 13 tf

Hardware, Tinware, EARTHENWARE, STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

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"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

J. L. HILL'S PRINTING COMPANY'S Directory of Wilmington, 1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.
J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY, Owners and Publishers, Richmond, Va.
my 21 tf

NEW CROP Molasses.

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